

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company was registered on the 24th December, 1879, and since that date 5,000 shares have been applied for and allotted, representing a capital of £25,000, of which one-half, equalling £12,500, has been called up.

In consequence of the necessary additions, decorations, &c., the premises were not opened for the transaction of the library business until the 25th March, 1880, and at the same time the subscribing members were admitted to the rooms which had been reserved for their use.

It was the original intention of the Directors to limit as far as possible, consistent with the proper carrying on of the business, the working capital of the Company, in order that the shareholders should reap the full benefit of their investment; but the very rapid development of the Company's business within the short time that has elapsed since the date of its formation, and the growing demands of the large body of subscribers, necessitate an increase of capital, and justify them in now offering for subscription a further 5,000 shares, which will be issued at par.

The progress of the undertaking during the year 1880 more than satisfies the expectations of the Directors as set forth in their original prospectus, and the distinguished and representative names that will be found in the published list of members prove that the Grosvenor Gallery Library has been already widely appreciated by the classes for whose convenience it was specially designed.

The library department, placed under the care of Mr. Charles Allen, has been so efficiently organised that it is now in a position to compete with the largest institutions of the kind in existence. In comprehensiveness it certainly surpasses any other circulating library in England; for it represents the first serious attempt that has been made to combine under a single subscription the distinct advantages of an English library supplied with every class of contemporary literature, a foreign library to which the newly published French and German works are added as they appear, and a library of instrumental and vocal music; while to these distinguishing features of the circulating library must be added the special advantages offered to the subscribers in the use of the Club premises reserved for the members. It is mainly to the favour shown to this branch of the undertaking that the Directors attribute the high average value of the subscriptions received during the year.

That these highly gratifying results, the fruit of only nine months' trading, are of an enduring character is witnessed by the fact that the progression in the rates of daily subscriptions received has been steadily advancing.

During the last three months of the year 1880 the average amount of new subscriptions taken each day was nearly three times as large as the receipts of the previous three months, and since the commencement of the present year there has been a further advance of 60 per cent. above the point that had been reached in 1880. Taking these results as affording a basis of calculation for the future, and at the same time making due allowance for a diminished rate of income during the summer season, the Directors anticipate an increase in the receipts for new subscriptions of £7,500 per annum; and the estimate is, indeed, fully supported by the experience of the business done since the formation of the Company, and during a time when the advantages of the institution were not so widely known as they are at present. But to the fund estimated to be produced by the accretion of new subscribers must be added the large per-centage of renewed subscriptions, which all experience of library business enables the Directors to count upon with confidence.

The Directors are advised that the contract mentioned in the original prospectus (being an agreement dated the 17th December, 1879, between Sir Coutts Lindsay of the one part and Alexander Rivington for himself and on behalf of the Company therein stated to be about to be formed, under the name of the Grosvenor Gallery Library (Limited), of the other part) is the only contract the date and parties to which are required by Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, to be specified; but, in order to prevent any question, applicants for shares shall be deemed to waive any further compliance with that enactment.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the London and County Bank, 21, Hanover-square, or any of its branches; and also at the offices of the Company, in New Bond-street.

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THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS.

The Trustees intend from the commencement of the Second Session of the College, on the 1st of October next, to enlarge the course of instruction. The present chairs are Mathematics (Professor M. J. M. HILL, B.A., Cantab.), Chemistry (Professor W. A. TILDES, D.Sc. Lond., F.R.S.), Physics (Professor J. H. FORTYING, M.A., Cantab., B.Sc. Lond.), and Biology (Professor F. W. BUDGE, M.A., Cantab., F.L.S.). In the ensuing Session Professor Tilden will add Metallurgy to his course. The Trustees invite applications (to be sent to "Mr. G. H. MORLEY, Secretary, The Mason Science College, Birmingham," on or before the 31st of April next) for the following additional Professorships and Lectureships, viz.:—

1. A Professor of Physiology, with special reference to the Laws of Health.
2. A Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
3. A Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
4. A Professor of Latin and Greek.
5. A Professor of English Language and Literature.
6. A Lecturer on the French Language.
7. A Lecturer on the German Language.

Particulars of the salaries and conditions will be sent by the Secretary on application. By a resolution of the Trustees, candidates are especially requested to abstain from canvassing.

JOSIAH MASON, Ballif.
J. GIBBS BLAKE, M.D., Chairman of Trustees.
J. J. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec.
Edmund-street, Birmingham, February 23rd, 1881.

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The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, 3rd of MAY.

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ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE.

The Society will meet on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23RD, at 8 P.M. precisely, when Mr. C. F. KEARY will read a Paper, "ON THE GENUINE and the SPURIOUS in the EDDIC MYTHOLOGY. I.—MYTHS OF DEATH and of the OTHER WORLD."

W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary.

4, St. Martin's-place, March, 1881.

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LITERATURE.

A Political Diary (1828-30) by Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough. Edited by Lord Colchester. (Bentley.)

A DIARY in which the opinions and actions of each day are jotted down at the close of the evening by a Cabinet Minister who is behind the scenes of political life becomes of double interest when it relates to a period which witnessed the settlement on a permanent basis of one question which had agitated the minds of men for many generations, and the steady growth of a movement which resulted in the transfer of power from the upper ranks of life to those beneath them in the social scale. These volumes can never acquire a great hold on the affections of the reading world. The discursive character of their contents will prevent their attaining to great popularity. But they none the less form a valuable addition to the historical literature of the century. Many of the prophecies which Lord Ellenborough entrusted to the pages of his diary have been falsified by the course of events, and the confident expectations with which he regarded the future of the Duke of Wellington's Ministry were soon transformed into speculations on the power of its successful opponents to form a durable Government. But the record of his predictions and of his doubts has been allowed to stand unaltered, and without any attempt to adapt them to the actual occurrences of after-years. English people have been accustomed during the last thirty years to the downfall of Cabinets at times when a long continuance of popular approbation might have been expected for their conduct. The Wellington Ministry was driven from office without any of its members having even seven days previously any dread for the future. Exactly a year before the signs of its dissolution became apparent Lord Ellenborough surveyed the political prospect and pronounced it excellent. The Whigs were out of the question; they were hated by the King and neglected by the people. The irreconcilable section of the Tories—a small body of peers and of nominees of the nobility in the House of Commons—trusting in the lead of the Lord Winchelsea, who fought a duel with the Duke of Wellington, had neither the men to form, nor the influence to preserve if by any chance they could succeed in forming, a Government. On the night when the Duke blundered into a declaration of uncompromising hostility to Reform, the diarist reflected upon the tone of the debate, and came to the conclusion that it was very good and would do good. He was soon un-

deceived, and supplied with abundant opportunities for moralising in retirement on the vanity of human wishes.

The members of the Wellington Ministry were estranged from one another even before they had been formally installed in office. The Premier had requested Mr. Huskisson and other friends of Canning to continue in their places under his lead; and these disciples of a more liberal creed were not in unison with some of those who represented the straiter principles of conservatism. On the very day when Lord Ellenborough went to Windsor for the purpose of receiving the Privy Seal, and began the practice of keeping a diary, he expressed his regret that the junction between these opposing forces had ever been effected. A few weeks later the Duke himself gave utterance to a very strong opinion on the imprudence of a coalition between politicians divided by wide differences of opinion. When such feelings were entertained by the Prime Minister and his most efficient coadjutor in the Upper House against two of their most influential colleagues in the House of Commons, it cannot be a subject of surprise if such an ill-starred alliance was unable to last for more than a few months. The union was strained by the necessity for repealing the Corporation and Tests Act; it was dissolved on the question—of slight importance except as indicating the lines on which the Ministry might at some future date be disposed to settle the question of reform—whether the seats for a corrupt English borough should be thrown into the Hundreds or transferred to Birmingham. The Ministry was scarcely reconstituted before it was confronted with the necessity of settling the Catholic question. Even after the expulsion of the followers of Canning there was not an absolute unanimity of opinion among the different members of the Ministry on that vexed question. The Duke desired a settlement, but confessed to Lord Ellenborough that "he did not see daylight." When the freeholders of County Clare deserted their landlords in a body, and rejected a colleague of Lord Ellenborough for O'Connell, the noble diarist says that nothing short of revolution could "prevent the early carrying of the Catholic question." Day by day the need of disposing of this matter became more pressing; and day by day the friends of Catholic emancipation within the circle of the Cabinet became more anxious lest the Catholics should take some step which would render it impossible. Some of Lord Ellenborough's companions in the Ministry were anxious that any concession should be accompanied by securities for the protection of the Protestant Church. He himself thought that the best safeguard against any injury to the State would be found in the provision of an endowment for the Roman Catholic clergy. On one occasion, indeed, after an argument with two other peers, he arrived at the conclusion that it was but justice that the Catholic should become the established religion of Ireland in that part of the country where its adherents were in a majority. From this entry it will be evident that the views of Lord Ellenborough were far in advance of public opinion even fifty years later.

While the religious questions were dividing the country into two opposing camps, Lord Ellenborough was ill at ease in his own heart. The Duke of Wellington had made him the head of the Privy Seal office, and the duties of his office did not supply him with sufficient opportunities for occupation or display. The Foreign Secretaryship was the post which he coveted, and no entry occurs more frequently in his diary than an allusion to the unfitness of the nobleman who held it and his own superior capabilities for the place. After a long period of inaction as Privy Seal his leader relented, and transferred him to the Board of Control, to govern that dependency with which the name of Lord Ellenborough became in after-years so intimately connected. On his appointment to his new office he found himself confronted with the same difficulties that disturbed the Secretary of State for India under the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield. At both epochs a Russian army had marched through the Turkish empire in Europe, and threatened to advance on Constantinople. At both epochs the Asiatic territory under the rule of the Sultan was overrun by the forces of the Czar; and Lord Ellenborough's successor might have penned the same sentence that was written in 1829: "I consider it a victory gained over me, as Asia is mine." Anxious as the members of the English Cabinet were to mitigate the onerous terms of peace which were imposed on the prostrate foes of Russia, they could not but recognise that, both in Asia and in Europe, the harassed subjects of the Sultan preferred the rule of a Russian general to that of his own Pashas. The boundaries which should be assigned to the new kingdom of Greece, and the Prince who should be selected from the minor royal families of Europe to rule over this new creation, vexed the minds of the Ministers from the beginning to the end of this diary. Some of the entries which most interest the English reader at the present time relate to the advance of a Russian army through the deserts of Asia to the boundaries of India; and Lord Ellenborough speculated on more than one occasion as to the manner in which it should be met, and the contingencies on which we should occupy Cabul.

The position which Lord Ellenborough held in English politics was attended with peculiar difficulties. There were three sections of conservatism, but his feelings were not thoroughly in unison with any of them. His views, it might have been thought, would have drawn him to fight side by side with Canning, and the observations of Lord Colchester in the Preface do not supply a sufficient explanation of the reasons for their differences of opinion. Even while Lord Ellenborough was sitting in the same Cabinet with Huskisson and Dudley he did not shrink from speaking of their former leader as a "dangerous Minister;" and a little later he condemned as "one of Canning's follies" the proposal to submit the question of the boundary of Maine to the decision of some European Sovereign. The paramount necessity for settling the Catholic question, and his liberal views on Church matters in Ireland, put him out of accord with the ultra-Tory division, which was led by Lord Eldon and Lord Winchelsea. A

Reform Bill must, he knew, be carried, and the franchise must be given to the great towns of the North. The Duke of Wellington, on the contrary, looked upon the electoral system of England as absolute perfection, and threw Lord Ellenborough into the greatest consternation by the fervour of his denunciations against any measure of Reform. The alliance of Lord Grey was the desire of Lord Ellenborough's heart, and it seemed for a few months in 1828 as if the future Whig Premier might have been found working in union with the Duke of Wellington. This sanguine expectation, however, was soon dashed by the imprudent speeches of the leader of the Tory party; and when Lord Grey took office it was to succeed the Duke in the Premiership. The change was hastened by the clamours of revolution abroad and discontent at home. When Lord Ellenborough resigned his post he did not suspect that it would be for more than a session, and he looked forward with delight to a few months in Opposition as the means of regaining his "proper station."

There was not one of the members of the Ministry who could work cordially with their royal master, George IV. Against Lord Ellenborough himself the King entertained a deep-seated grudge, and, when he gave an entertainment to his Ministers, the President of the Board of Control was omitted from the invitations. With William IV. all the heads of departments worked on terms of friendship, though the acts of the Sailor King often offended against the rather stiff-laced feelings of propriety entertained by his servants. In one passage of the diary it is incidentally mentioned that the public are indebted to William IV. for the construction of the steps from Waterloo Place into the park. The most amusing passages in these volumes are those which show Lord Ellenborough's opinion of his colleagues and of many other distinguished public servants. They are very frank and unreserved, sparing nobody, from Peel to James Mill; but the persons whom he least respected were the "Fellows of Colleges," and he adds his conviction that "the Oxonians are even less liberal than the people of Cambridge."

W. P. COURTNEY.

Genoa: how the Republic Rose and Fell.

By J. Theodore Bent. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

A LITTLE while ago Mr. Bent published a little book on San Marino; the book was light, but was adequate to its subject. We are afraid, however, that his sense of proportion has failed him, and that he has not sufficiently realised how large is the step between San Marino and Genoa, between the least and one of the mightiest of the Italian Republics. He has transferred to Genoa the style and method which he adopted towards San Marino, and the result is scarcely satisfactory. San Marino is simply an historical curiosity; Genoa has a history which is connected with the full current of European progress.

Mr. Bent writes from a point of view which is too often adopted towards Italian history, and which must be very irritating to the Italians of the present day. Their cities,

which are still instinct with political and social life, are regarded as museums of curiosities which serve to awaken picturesque reminiscences in the mind of the passing tourist. History is written in guide-book fashion, and only aims at the intellectual level of the sentimental traveller. No one, of course, would deny that much of the history of Italy is written in stone, or that the greatness of the municipal ideal is most impressively expressed in the *piazza* of an Italian city. But stone records are precisely those that need the greatest care and the largest knowledge to interpret rightly. They are the expression of a people's entire life, and are not to be accounted for by a selection of sensational incidents or pictorial effects. Italian history is pictorial because it is so full, and because it has been so largely chronicled. While the history of other countries has been treated by English writers in the present day with a broad and philosophic spirit, with a desire to understand their actual problems and bring from their experience all that may be fruitful to us in the present—it would almost seem that the reverse has been done in Italian history. It has been turned into a story-book for the babes and sucklings of modern aestheticism. The same incidents are seized upon by one writer after another; the only progress noticeable is in the pictorial skill of the delineator. History disappears before the polemics of art.

We had hoped that Mr. Bent, in dealing with Genoa, would have escaped this prevalent fashion. Genoa is the least artistic of the great Italian Republics. It is the most prosperous city of modern Italy; its streets are still busy with industry, and its harbour is thronged with ships. It has suffered no great break in its history; it has simply changed with the changing conditions of the world. There is no reason why its history should not be written in precisely the same spirit as the history of England, with the same attention to constitutional and commercial development, and the same recognition of the movement of European civilisation. Mr. Bent, however, seems to have felt that such a sober study would not suit the popular taste. He begins by a description of "Genoa in the Olden Time," in which he draws pictures of marble palaces, festivities, gold plate, and the condition of the Jews down to the year 1798. Having thus whetted his readers' curiosity, he goes on to "Genoa at the Crusades." Not till chap. iii. ("Genoa at Home") does he give any account about the beginnings of the Republic; and the account which he then gives shows no precision about the interesting questions touching the rise of municipal life in Italy. The opening chapter seems to regard modern trade as vulgar, while mediæval commerce was splendid. "It was not till Genoa was in her decadence," says Mr. Bent, "that foreign artists were summoned to beautify and widen some of her streets with the hoarded capital for which she had no other outlet." It certainly gives us an overwhelming sense of the plethora of capital that the streets had to be widened to let it out. Mr. Bent is not always happy in his grand style, as the following sentence may show:—"The whole length of that glorious 'cornice' is here spread out

before the view, a rich and gilded 'frame' for the blue waters of the Mediterranean, in which Genoa regards her blushing beauty as in a mirror, and is at once its chief corner-stone and its pride." We are lost in a metaphor which involves a frame, a mirror, and a corner-stone in relations which we are unable to disentangle.

Mr. Bent has chosen to write in a flimsy rather than in a sober manner, and his literary taste is not sufficient to save him from the pitfalls which beset pictorial writing. He has not attempted to show the importance of Genoa in the history of Europe, or its connexion with the political system of Italy. He has only endeavoured to give such information about Genoa as would enable a tourist to ramble through it with some additional feeling of interest. If we regard his book from this point of view, we must admit that he has told his story fairly well. He has given us the outside of Genoese history, but even in that shows a want of any guiding principle to determine his judgments. The Battle of Meloria is only briefly alluded to, and the policy of Andrea Doria is misunderstood. Mr. Bent regards Andrea Doria as a tyrant rather than a patriot, and calls him to account for what he did not do rather than gives him credit for what he did. Yet Doria aimed at what was possible; and, in a time when the greater part of Italy fell before the foreigner, Doria, by a judicious system of trimming, managed to make Genoa more powerful than she had ever been before in the politics of Europe.

It is, however, a useless task to find fault with details when method is wanting in the whole. Mr. Bent has fixed upon a very difficult subject, with insufficient preparation for the task. He quotes without suspicion "Ingulf the secretary of William the Conqueror," and introduces us to a curious English ecclesiastic, "Adam, Bishop of *Hertford*." He refers in a note to "Waddingo," from which we are led to conclude that he is quoting a reference second-hand, and regards Luke Wadding as an Italian chronicler. On the whole Mr. Bent is too ambitious and covers too much ground to enable us to regard his book as a collection of sketches; he is too deficient in method to justify its claims to be considered as a history.

M. CREIGHTON.

British Animals Extinct within Historic Times. By James Edmund Harting, F.L.S., F.Z.S. (Trübner.)

A COMPETENT zoologist here undertakes a task which has long been urgently required. Writer after writer has taken upon trust, and repeated, a tissue of popular beliefs concerning the quadrupeds which have died out in Britain since the landing of Caesar. This fabric of credulity needed careful examination in order that such facts as were capable of proof should be separated from the fabulous. Thus it has become a commonplace that Edgar exterminated wolves in England. But Mr. Harting establishes the fact that the wolf did not become extinct until the reign of Henry VII.; while it survived in Scotland until 1743. It lingered, too, in Ireland until the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Encouraged by a couplet of Martial and the mediaeval notices of bear-baiting, many have been tempted to prolong the existence of the brown bear in Britain into times which outrun strict historic accuracy. Pennant and the celebrated sportsman, Col. Thornton, have contributed to this mistake, as Mr. Harting shows, and others have blindly accepted their statements; but there is no trustworthy record of the bear's existence in Britain in a savage state so late as the Norman Conquest. Precisely the same mistaken generalisations have been made about the animals which undoubtedly flourished here in historic times as were made even by learned men in the last century in connexion with the extinct geological animals. Thus Coleridge, the poet's father, gravely wrote to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1757 that Polyænus stated that Caesar had brought over an elephant to terrify the Britons into submission; which may or may not have been the case, as Caesar does not mention it. But he gravely concludes from this, with respect to the fossil bones of elephants so frequently found in East Anglia, that

"it is reasonable to suppose, as the Romans reaped such advantage from one elephant, they would bring over more of these animals with them; and that, as the Roman conquests were chiefly about Sussex, Essex, and Kent, it is most likely that the bones of those creatures should be found in those counties."

Mr. Harting has very creditably put together for reference most of the scattered notices of extinct British animals which were well known to all interested in this study; and thus the link which had been long missed between Owen's *British Fossil Mammals and Birds* and Bell's *British Quadrupeds* has been supplied. A very useful book is the result. Its writer does not lay claim to exhausting the subject. Indeed, now that attention is called to the historic evidence, which is often weak and halting, it is almost certain that this will be strengthened by diligent study of ancient records. Side-lights and occasional reflections may be obtained, for instance, from the recent publications of the Rolls series and the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Legends have yet to be gathered up and their grains of truth preserved. In many a Scotch muniment-room and ancient game-list or account-book hints must lie hid which may possibly be now communicated to Mr. Harting, and the next edition thereby be considerably enriched and rendered more valuable.

For the reindeer, included by the author among British animals which have died out in historic times, very little direct evidence can be produced. Its bones and horns have been found sparingly in Scotland, associated in two or three cases with human remains. It undoubtedly flourished in Great Britain in the post-glacial age, and its bones and horns have very frequently been found in bone-caverns and river-gravels of that period. Advocates of its existence with historic man have mainly rested their belief on a passage of the Orkneyinga Saga to the effect that the jarls of Orkney were wont to cross over every summer to Caithness for the purpose of hunting "rauddyrí sdr hreina." This was translated

by Torfæus "capreas rangiferosque;" but Mr. Eirikr Magnusson thinks that the original terms may equally well be taken as synonymous, as if the writer of the Saga deemed red and reindeer the same animals. In short, quite as conclusive evidence might be adduced for the existence of the elk (*alces*) in historic times. Mr. Alston says (*Fauna of Scotland*, p. 36):

"It does not appear improbable that the elk may have survived in the great northern forests to a comparatively late period; and corroborative evidence is afforded by the fresh condition of a shed antler discovered in Strath Halladale, Sutherlandshire, which is stated by Dr. Smith to have 'apparently lost nothing of its mineral or animal constituents.'"

A few remains of the beaver have been found in turbaries and in Kent's Hole, but written evidence for its existence in Britain is sufficiently shadowy. Bellenden, in 1536, mentions "bevers" among the animals of Scotland; but he omits otters, and these two animals are frequently confounded by old naturalists. It is so in a celebrated passage which has often been quoted from Giraldus Cambrensis respecting beavers on the Teivi. But a perusal of his somewhat marvellous stories of these creatures and their sagacity leaves little doubt that he had himself been an eye-witness of their proceedings on that river. His words may well be compared with the excellent account which Mr. Harting quotes from their keeper's observations of the manners and instincts of the beavers which were turned down by the Marquis of Bute in Rothesay in 1875, and which have increased and flourished. We have also been informed that a similar experiment in Sotterly Park, Suffolk, turned out only too favourably in 1872. The beavers there were obliged to be destroyed owing to the damage they did to the underwood. Were the old conditions of solitude and undrained land given back to beavers there is no doubt that the race would once more live and thrive in Britain.

A few classical allusions to the existence of the bear (*Ursus arctos*) in Britain can be supplemented by some bones belonging to it which have been found in Roman refuse-heaps at Colchester and other places; but, singularly enough, Martial's "Caledonius ursus" can only be identified in Scotland by the skull and rib of a large specimen which was taken from a peat moss in Dumfriesshire. Mr. Harting is only able to add to this evidence vague traditions, and supplements a meagre article on the brown bear by interesting notices of English bear-baiting in later times. We can add to his traditions one told us two years ago by a shepherd in Sutherlandshire, which, at all events, is curiously particular as to the last locality in which the bear was known. Many years ago, he said, the last bear seen in Scotland was killed in Durness. It attacked a party of men and women who were "delving" (*i.e.*, using spades), there being no ploughing in those days. Rearing itself on its hind legs, it seized a woman by the arm; and, when a man ran up with a gun, cunningly placed her before him as he approached. She cried out to him to fire at all hazards, which he did; and, fortunately, dispatched the creature without injuring her. The bear appears in some mythical Gaelic

tales, and is said to have given a name to the M'Mhathains, or Mathisons; but it could not have survived in Britain later than the ninth or tenth century.

The other two animals with which Mr. Harting deals, the wild boar and the wolf, as they lingered nearer our own days, naturally supply him with fuller evidence, and his readers with much information not hitherto easily accessible. James I. hunted the former animal at Windsor early in the seventeenth century; and the last wild boar in England seems to have been killed in the reign of Charles II. For an interesting account of an attempt to introduce this animal into Derbyshire by the late Sir F. Darwin the reader must be referred to Mr. Harting's book. He is doubtful whether the old custom of bringing in the boar's head at Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas Day as described by Aubrey is still observed. The feast was, as usual, duly honoured there in 1880, with the legendary carol. Mr. Harting notices that mention is made more than once in the Paston Letters of boar-spears; and in the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf's household goods, 1459, we find that he possessed "a coueryng of a bedde of arras, withie hontyng of the bore, a man in blew, with a jagged hooche, white and rede," and "a coueryng with j. geyaunt smytyng a wild bore with a spere." The value of these entries may be assessed by another of the knight's tapestries, "j. clothe for the nether hall, of arras, with a geyaunt in the myddell, *bering a legge of a bere* in his honde." Many traditions linger in the North of Scotland respecting wolves. Each district has its last wolf, and the legend of the hero who slew it. Many will remember Scrope's story of the last wolves killed in Sutherlandshire between 1690 and 1700; but to the celebrated McQueen (who did not die till 1797) belongs the honour of having slain what was probably the very last Scotch wolf, in the Findhorn district. We shall not spoil the reader's pleasure by recounting how he "foregathered wi' the beast and syne whuttled his craig," but will refer him for these and many other legendary stories to Mr. Harting's pages. Some particulars will also be found here about the Irish wolf-hound, often supposed to be extinct, but of which it appears the only authentic strain now known is preserved by a gentleman in Gloucestershire.

A preliminary chapter traces the vast extent of forest and wild country in which these now extinct creatures sheltered in our land, and enables us to realise how little likely it was that they should be disturbed until population pressed upon them and they were literally driven off the country into the sea; while Mr. Harting concludes with a list of the parks in which the old British white cattle yet survive, or did survive till recent years. Into the vexed question whether these animals are actual survivors of the old *urus*, or merely descendants of a race which has escaped from domestication and been again enclosed in the parks and chases of the mediaeval magnates, Mr. Harting does not enter; and we believe that no sufficient evidence for its determination exists. It is, at all events, noticeable that Mr. Harting points out there are at present two varieties thus kept—white coloured with red and black

ears respectively. Sir R. Sibbald describes the *boves silvestres* of Scotland (*Scotia Illustrata*, pars iii., cap. ii.) as being "colore candidissimo, juba densa et demissa, truculenti et feri," characters which will equally suit both varieties. A spirited engraving of one of these old British cattle heads Mr. Harting's chapter on them; and we must add a well-deserved commendation on Wolf and Whymper's illustrations, which lend an additional value to a book for which all lovers of natural history will be grateful. If we must be hypercritical, the texture of the bear's hair on p. 11 too much resembles the hide of a rhinoceros, but the other cuts are really illustrations of the text. That portent the "general reader" will find this book entertaining; while everyone may have occasion, sooner or later, to turn to it as a book of reference on lighting upon some bone of an extinct species, just as it happened a few years ago to ourselves to find a wild boar's tusk in a Lincolnshire turbarry, and then to sigh for such a manual as Mr. Harting now supplies.

It is worth while correcting one or two inaccuracies we have come across in these pages. The Notts county historian, at p. 246, should be Thoresby, and not Throsby. The rabid wolf of Caermarthen bit eighteen people, and not twenty-two (the reading should be "duo de viginti" and not "viginto"); while Mr. Harting takes Caxton to task undeservedly for his rendering of Higden's "mures nocentissimos." The former translates this correctly, as "wel shrewed mys," that is, "very injurious mice." But Mr. Harting writes, without any reason for it, "mures nocentissimos are not necessarily shrew-mice, which are insectivorous;" and adds, "by reading 'araneos,' shrews, for 'araneas,' spiders [which follows the citation] some confusion is accounted for." But, in truth, there is no confusion. Mr. Harting is a Shaksperian scholar, and might have remembered that Baptiste's daughter was both "curst and shrewed."

M. G. WATKINS.

Merv, the Queen of the World; and the Scourge of the Man-Stealing Turcomans, &c. By Charles Marvin. (W. H. Allen.)

THE recent operations of a Russian army in the Turcoman country have served to attract considerable attention to the little-known region lying between Persia and the Oxus, of which the oasis of Merv may be said to be the heart. This volume is a collection of all available information from both English and Russian sources bearing on the geography and history of this vast tract of country. Of Russian travellers in this quarter the number is limited; and Mr. Marvin has felt compelled to reprint the descriptions left by Burnes, Vámbéry, Abbott, Shakespear, Wolff, and many others of our explorers, whose works, it may be hoped, are not quite unknown to the general reader, especially as some of them possess great literary excellence. Beyond the interesting evidence contributed by the late Gen. Petroosevitch—killed at Geok Tepe—and some of the opinions of Cols. Kostenko and Grodekoff, there is in this volume no information that will be fresh to

those acquainted with the subject; but all the facts obtainable about Merv and the Turcomans appear to have been collected with some skill and more assiduity. The author is a pessimist as to the capacity of the Turcomans for improvement. With the evidence yet before us it would be premature to hazard a final opinion upon the subject; but it may at the least be suggested that the opinions and statements of Major Napier, who has had a longer experience of the Khorasan frontier than any other Englishman, but whose Reports are *arcana* at the India Office, are entitled to greater weight than Mr. Marvin seems disposed to concede to them. We are not inclined to regard with undue severity any attempt at throwing light on Central-Asian matters, and when Mr. Marvin gives us Russian views he performs a distinctly useful service, and we welcome his co-operation. But it is not clear that he is entitled to the same praise, when a greater portion of his book consists of extracts from the works of standard English authors.

In the dim ages of Asiatic history the splendour of the city of Merv was the marvel of travellers and the theme of poets. Claiming the honour of being founded by Alexander, it was subsequent to the death of that great conqueror the capital of the kingdom formed by his general, Antiochus; and at a later period the great names of Alp Arslan and Sultan Sanjar are mixed up with its history. Under the beneficent rule of the Saffavean kings of Persia Merv continued to prosper, although it had previously been included in the general destruction produced by the devastations of the Mongols. But, with the decline of the last of the few vigorous dynasties which have exercised authority over the unhappy people of Persia, the fortunes of Merv also waned; and, when Shah Mourad of Bokhara conquered and laid waste this region towards the close of the last century, the cup of bitterness for the people of Merv was full. From that time to the present Merv has remained the encampment of the main body of the Turcoman race; and, while much of its old trade importance has vanished, its position on the best route from the Oxus and the countries of Turkestan to not only Persia and Afghanistan, but also to the Caspian, still entitles it to the consideration of all who are interested in the affairs of Western Asia. The view is now accepted in the best-informed circles that the principal object before Russia in this quarter is to connect the Turkestan base with the Caspian by means of a railway passing through Merv. As this is now likely to be completed at no very distant date, there is every prospect of the oasis of Merv, in Russian hands, again becoming the fertile district and smiling paradise described by the old writers. Burnes tells us in his glowing pages of how "the wheat-fields there furnished the astonishing phenomenon of three succeeding crops from the same seed;" and, with proper means of irrigation and with security for life and property, there is apparently no reason why this phenomenon should not be seen again.

It is not quite fifty years since the Teke clan first removed from their homes along

the Kopet Dag range to take up their residence at Merv and on the Murghab, and it is less than thirty years since they firmly established themselves in their new positions. There can be no question that the independence which they had hardly won after a protracted struggle with the Khan of Khiva was rendered assured by the brilliant success obtained in 1861 over a large Persian army, which was compelled to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat into its own territory. From that time to the present—a period during which no foreign traveller has visited and returned from Merv—the Teke Turcomans have remained in undisputed possession of the oasis. Not content with this achievement, they have frequently carried their raids far into the provinces of Khorasan and Herat. There is no evidence to show whether the Tekes have done anything to develop the latent resources of their possession, but they have certainly constituted an insuperable barrier to commerce in this quarter. The picture drawn by the late Gen. Petroosevitch, on what authority it is of course impossible to say, of the present condition of Merv is not a promising one; and if it approaches the truth the Turcomans would stand convicted of great shortsightedness and improvidence. Mr. Marvin translates Gen. Petroosevitch's statement as follows:—

"Recently, affairs at Merv have been in a very bad way; not on account of scarcity of land and water, but by reason of the diminution of the Teke flocks and herds. An internal disease among their sheep has carried off whole flocks at the time; and a species of fly, first appearing in 1878, has been the cause of the death of many camels. As is well known, the camel is a very tender animal. It cannot stand severe cold. Of flies it has an intense horror, running violently about the desert to escape them, and falling at last exhausted. Years ago the Merv Tekes possessed vast numbers of sheep, and single individuals owned hundreds of camels. This wealth has almost completely disappeared. At Merv the land is very productive, and the Tekes usually grow sufficient corn to support themselves without extraneous aid. Of late years there has been a succession of bad harvests owing to a scarcity of water produced by an insufficiency of snow in the Paropamisus range, where the Moorgab takes its rise. In 1872 there was quite a famine at Merv."

Col. Kostenko, also quoted by Mr. Marvin, devotes his main attention to the military features of Merv. He throws some light on the subject of what the Turcomans have been doing of late years towards strengthening their home defences.

"At Khan Kitchken, eleven miles from Merv, where the Khivan and Oxus roads cross the Moorgab, the late Teke elder, Kooshoot Khan, constructed a stronghold to hold 40,000 [?] tents. It consists of sandy earthwork, thirty-three paces broad, and eight or ten yards high. In 1877 Kooshoot had the intention of facing this rampart inside and out with a clay brick wall. Inside is a bazaar. The fortress of Merv is about two miles long and one broad. The walls are twelve paces thick. No structures exist inside the place, nor yet any people [*sic*]. The fortress is built as a refuge for the people on the appearance of the enemy. The locality surrounding the fortress is perfectly level and flat. Along the south and western faces flows the Moorgab, here fifty paces wide. At places it is twenty-

five feet deep, but at others camels and even horses can ford it. In Merv are thirty-two guns held by the elders, each having two or three apiece. Thirty of these were taken from the Persians and two from the Khivans. The Tekes make their own powder; their bullets they obtain from the Persians and Afghans. In the event of an enemy appearing, the Teke, Salor, and Sarik Turcomans can put 50,000 horsemen in the field."

With these quotations we may close our notice of this book. The solution of the political problem recommended by the author—viz., to send Col. Gordon with plenary powers and full discretion on a mission to Central Asia—does not enter within the range of what is practical. The maps and plans are, in their way, excellent, and possess the undoubted merit of simplifying and explaining the letterpress. On the other hand, an Index of subjects should certainly have been added.

D. C. BOULGER.

NEW NOVELS.

Sunrise. By William Black. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Flower o' the Broom. By the Author of "Rare Pale Margaret." (Sampson Low & Co.)

A Death Ring. By E. S. Drewry. (W. H. Moor & Co.)

A Long Love, and other Stories. By Tom Palatine. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Ireland's True Daughter. By Marcellina. (Remington.)

Our Sons and Daughters. By Ernest Legouvé. Translated by Emily Mills. (Remington.)

A Child of Nature. By Robert Buchanan. (Bentley.)

The first thing that occurs to the unregenerate mind, when it has finished Mr. Black's new novel, is a vehement desire to change the title, and instead of *Sunrise* to call it *Moonshine*, which would really be much more appropriate. The subject of the book is a mysterious and terrible secret society, the ends of which are of the noblest, but also of the vaguest; while its means are not at all vague, neither are they noble, being simply, as usual, assassination. Mr. Black hardly speaks at all *in propria persona* in this book; and it may be doubted how far he sympathises with his rather improbable hero, George Brand, who goes heart and soul into the society, though he does not like the assassination at all, especially when it comes to his turn to be assassin. We gather from the end of the book, when most of the party are left aspiring after America very much like the people at the end of *Alton Locke*, that assassination has now been dropped from the programme of the Sunrise Association, or, to give it its proper title, the Society of the Seven Stars, which is as well. But if, at an earlier period, the threatened Cardinal Zaccatelli had succeeded in catching and hanging the heroic Hungarian General von Zoesch, and the ingenious Ferdinand Lind, and the secretary Granaglia, and the British Museum *employé* Gathorne Edwards, and even foolish Lord Evelyn and gullible George Brand, we must honestly confess that we should have been rather glad. However, nobody comes to any

harm except an unfortunate Russian, who brings about a happy *dénouement* by committing suicide in a mixture of delirium tremens and gratitude for favours received. The more dubious members of the Sunrise Association solicit missions to the Montenegrins, who can very well be trusted to protect themselves. Except an excitable and amiable scoundrel named Calabressa, who cannot help looking at assassination from a different point of view from that normal to the cold-hearted and hypocritical Briton, there is hardly any male person in the book who exhibits the author's usual power of making his characters attractive. The heroine, Natalie Lind, is a pleasing young person with a firm belief in moonshine—that is to say, Sunrise; and a faculty of reading Mr. Swinburne's poems charmingly, which latter gift, at any rate, is a good one. Here, and in Calabressa, Mr. Black's unquestioned command of feeling comes in, but hardly elsewhere. The rest of the personages somehow lack life and vividness. The reader is never allowed to have any sufficiently clear idea of the society's aims to enable him to feel the least sympathy with the infatuation of Evelyn (a weakly peer, with a family of rather boisterous sisters) and Brand and Natalie. It seems to be a kind of glorified Eleusis Club, with the difference (which is very much to the advantage of the Eleusis Club) that the dagger is a favourite institution with it. That a man like Brand, educated, wealthy, and apparently represented as of upright principles and shrewd intellect, should have consented to do the dirty work of such a body, not merely out of infatuation for Natalie, which Mr. Black does not seem to imply, is altogether too incredible not to interfere with one's enjoyment of the rest of the book. The bookworm, Gathorne Edwards, and the enthusiastic Evelyn, and the "Irish Home Rule member" (name not given), and the "Oxford don of wildly Radical principles," who are introduced as the other chief English pillars of pantisocracy by means of poniards, might have been fools enough for the purpose; but not Brand. However, perhaps there are people to whom he will seem credible and likely. If so, somebody will have to save society in England one of these fine days. We ought to mention that some passages describing the view of the Embankment from Brand's chambers in the Adelphi are in Mr. Black's best style, and redeem what is otherwise a very disappointing book. The truth seems to be that neither politics nor bowl-and-dagger business are in the author's way.

Under a rather conceited title, and with some few faults of the kind which has, in relation to novel-writing, been specially called "preposterous," the author of *Rare Pale Margaret* has written a decidedly good book. Her faults (the selection of an impossible Ouidesque heroine being the chief) are chiefly the result of following bad models; while her merits—the merits of telling such story as she has to tell in a really interesting way, and of enlisting the attention and sympathy of her readers—are her own. She is still, we should say, *in statu pupillari*. One of her models has already been mentioned, but she has others of a safer kind. The

incident which brings about her catastrophe, the flight of an unnatural mother from her sick child's bedside, is almost too much of a reminiscence of *Esmond*. Lady Bonham, and her relations to her grand-daughter, Narcissa Brooke, are in the same way very like (*mutandis* not entirely *mutatis*) those of Lady Kew and Ethel Newcome, and perhaps we might trace other similarities. But this is a very tolerable fault when the imitator shows a fair amount of native strength, and this the author of *Flower o' the Broom* we think does. The title has very little to do with the book, a well-known quotation from Mr. Browning's *Fra Lippo*, and a superstition (new to us, we confess, though we thought we knew a good many superstitions) respecting the plucking of the broom-flower, being the only ties that bind it to the text. For the part of the book relating to the baleful beauty, Narcissa Brooke, we care little; and it is in this that most of the faults are to be found, though the author has shown some skill in disappointing the reader's expectation of the particular way in which her catastrophe is to be brought about. Elizabeth Milner, the good heroine, is, contrary to wont, the really interesting person, and she is a figure which does the author no small credit. Some of the descriptions, especially of fen scenery, though very sparingly given, are good; and, altogether, *Flower o' the Broom* deserves a good word.

Miss Drewry has also produced a good book of its kind in *A Death Ring*. English admirers of murders and detectives and that sort of ware now generally go to the shop of M. Fortuné du Boisgobey. They may be safely recommended to patronise native talent in Miss Drewry. How a murder was perpetrated by means of a "Borgia ring"—a ring with little poison fangs projecting—and how it was found out by the joint efforts of two detectives—one of whom was a young man who had been brought up at Eton and Oxford, and the other a young lady of surpassing beauty and extraordinary accomplishments, sister to the murdered man—may here be read. The story is very well told. Here and there there are a few exuberances of the allusive kind. If Miss Drewry will look into the matter, for instance, she will find that mere virtuous indignation about Mme. du Barry is quite misplaced; and that, so far from its being the fact that "she at least richly deserved the guillotine," there was hardly a more unmerited death in all the Terror. Unless, indeed, Miss Drewry thinks that the moral weaknesses of the lady of Luciennes deserved the guillotine—in which case Heaven preserve us all! But novelists are not expected to know history; they are only expected to conceal their ignorance of it.

Mr. Tom Palatine has written some short stories which are in parts rather vulgar, but which show some observation of the ways and manners of men and a certain power of narrative. The little sketch called "Tabley Grammar School" has a great deal of human nature in it. We are rather inclined to doubt one of Mr. Palatine's panaceas for the woes of mankind, which seems to be rather like that rendering of the words of Horace which the *Oxford Spectator* once suggested; "Don't

be ashamed of marrying the housemaid." But in these days of social equality he has a right to his opinion. Something of the same heresy is visible in the first and longest story. However, Mr. Palatine, though he would bear a little refining, is not unamusing, and it is not every author of whom that can be said.

The principal point of differentiation from other novels which we have discovered in *Ireland's True Daughter* is that its heroine is thirty years old. Nor is Marion Burke a widow-woman; on the contrary, she is an unplucked rose. The delightful Marianne of *Sense and Sensibility*, who decided that a woman of five-and-twenty, as she could never hope to excite romantic sentiments again, must content herself with esteem, would have been terribly shocked at "Marcellina;" but, for our part, we rather admire her independence. There is no doubt that many of her sisters are very charming at thirty; and that just as man at that age, despite Dr. Young, is by no means bound to suspect himself a fool, so woman is by no means bound to suspect herself a frump. We can less readily pardon Marcellina for employing the word "licentiate" in the sense of a licentious person, inasmuch as by this obsolete use an unmerited slight is apparently cast upon many worthy persons who have not yet taken the degree of master or doctor.

All who know M. Legouvé's writings are aware how diligently the veteran Academician has of late years given himself up to the amusement and instruction of the lambs of the flock. *Our Sons and Daughters* is a kind of *Parent's Assistant*—rather more didactic than that pleasant book, but with a very fair proportion of honey to the worm-wood. Miss Mills has translated it in some places well, in others less well, but almost always tolerably.

The appearance of Mr. Robert Buchanan's *Shadow of the Sword* some years ago made some critics think that his considerable but unequal literary power had found a field more suitable than poetry to exercise itself in. *A Child of Nature* does not altogether discountenance that idea, but it does not confirm it quite so strongly as might be wished. Like its predecessor, *A Child of Nature* is called a romance; but it hardly justifies the title according to the ordinary acceptance of the word, in which romance is taken to imply a story dealing more with adventure and with the tragic passions than with analytic character-drawing and observation of manners. *A Child of Nature*, except that its scene is laid in an out-of-the-way place (the north of Sutherland), and that at least one scene (the sawing asunder of a bridge by an ancient Highland foster-father in the desire to destroy a person who is, as he thinks, baleful to his foster-child), does not differ much in style from most novels of the day, and indeed is not nearly so much of a romance as *Macleod of Dare* or *Sunrise*. However, there is nothing particular in a name. As a novel *A Child of Nature* is good, but not of the best. The earlier scenes, which, if our memory does not play tricks with us, Mr. Buchanan published some years ago under the title of *The Fair Pilot of Loch Uribol*

or something of that kind, are perhaps the best part; and two sketches in them, Doctor John and Angus of the Dogs, are either very clever studies from the life or still cleverer imaginations. The heroine, too, Mina Macdonald, is good. Her brother and uncle are more conventional. Her lover, a young landlord who pays his first visit to his property under an assumed name, is a somewhat fragmentary and disappointing sketch in point of character, while his adventures are not particularly striking. The least successful figures in the book, however, are the selfish English aristocrat, Sir Charles Sedley, and his daughter Ethel. Mr. Buchanan may rest assured that no English gentleman of Sir Charles's class, in speaking to his daughter of her cousin, Lord Arranmore, would talk about "his lordship;" and the young lady's behaviour to Mina in her first interview with her is the very reverse of probable or characteristic. There is some good description in *A Child of Nature*—description in which the author produces a fair effect without lavish use of the word-palette. But Mr. Buchanan has been less careful of the minor touches than he might have been. Macdonalds and Macphersons in the north of Sutherland as ancient owners of the soil are surely out of place.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

SOME BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

The Educational Year-Book for 1881. (Cassells.) This excellent annual improves in fullness and exactness, and is now without a rival as a directory of schools and colleges, and as a summary of educational facts. We have tested here and there its multifarious data; and, except that in the list of denominational boarding schools we find no mention of the important schools of the Society of Friends at Acworth and at York, we have been unable to detect any omission or error. It is, however, difficult to understand why such an enterprise as "Trinity College, London," should be gravely described at length, and placed among "Higher Colleges," in the same category as King's and University Colleges and other institutions of established repute. And it is still more unintelligible that the so-called "local examinations" of Trinity College, London, should figure in another part of the volume, and be detailed side by side with the local examinations of the universities. In this one instance the editor's laudable desire for fullness has led him to waste some valuable space. Otherwise great judgment seems to us to have been shown in the arrangement of different institutions, and in assigning to them their relative prominence. A very careful classification and a good Index make the book particularly easy of reference.

Thoughts on Education. By the Rev. J. Gregory Smith. (Oxford: Parker.) These three essays, the earliest of which was published thirteen years ago, have been reprinted from *Reviews*. The first of them is a remonstrance with Mr. Lowe and Prof. Huxley for the disparaging tone of their public references to a "classical education;" and a vindication, which seems to us neither original nor very effective, of the public-school system of verse-making, and of the predominance of Latin and Greek as elements in a liberal education. The second is an essay on "Books for Children;" and exhibits a good deal of sympathy with the craving of young children for books which appeal to the fancy and to the love of the marvellous. The third, entitled "Education or

Instruction," is a reprint of a letter addressed to Mr. Forster in 1869, just before the passing of the Elementary Education Act, and represents the writer's alarm at the prospect of a secular system of education, and at the application of the compulsory principle to school attendance. By a secular system the writer means one from which creeds and catechisms and the influence of the clergy are excluded, as he cannot believe in the possibility of any religious teaching or moral training which is not of a distinctly denominational character. On the subject of compulsory school attendance there are some gloomy apprehensions and warnings, every one of which has been curiously falsified by the experience of the last ten years. It is difficult to know what purpose is to be served by the reprinting of ephemeral essays like these. Except the second, no one of them can be said to possess the smallest permanent interest, or to throw light on any practical problem which teachers or statesmen are now called on to solve.

The Education Review: an International Magazine, bi-monthly, devoted to Science, Art, Philosophy, Literature, and Education. Conducted by Thomas W. Bicknell, Boston. (Boston: New England Publishing Company.) The theory of this magazine is well conceived, and may eventually be well carried out. A good medium of communication between enquirers and students on both sides of the Atlantic might serve many useful purposes beside the elucidation of the subjects enumerated in the title. At present, however, the promise contained in that title is scarcely fulfilled. None of the essays in the third number now before us relate to science, art, philosophy, or literature, but all to speculative or practical considerations on public education. Of these, the only one of any value from this side of the Atlantic is contributed by Prof. Simon Laurie, of Edinburgh, on "State Supervision in Public High Schools." All the rest, with one exception, are by American writers, and seem to us, though not without interest as far as the facts embodied in them are concerned, to be hardly up to the level usually attained by the best American writers on the principles and philosophy of teaching.

Elementary Education in Saxony. By John L. Bashford. (Sampson Low and Co.) Mr. Bashford has had special opportunities of observing the working of elementary education in Saxony, and has taken considerable interest in it. Considering how constantly reference is made in our own educational controversies to the condition of public instruction in Germany, he does very useful service who translates for us the *Regulativen* of a typical German State, and describes in detail not only the constitution of the State machinery, but its actual operation and social influence. Mr. Bashford has done this in a methodical and intelligible way; and his little book well deserves the study, not only of writers on education, but of English teachers and school managers generally.

Essays on the Kindergarten: being a Selection of Lectures read before the London Fröbel Society. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) The Fröbel Society, which exists for the very practical and useful purposes of investigating and illustrating the Kindergarten system, and of furnishing a *rendezvous* for the numerous London teachers who adopt that system, has here put forth eight of the essays which have been read at its periodical meetings. Four of these are by Miss Shirreff, who has already done so much to elucidate the merits of the Kindergarten; two by Miss Buckland, on story-telling, and on the happiness of childhood; one by Miss Heerwart, consisting mainly of a description of Fröbel's *Mutter und Kose Lieder*; and one by Dr. Frances Hoggan, on the physical education of girls.

With the exception of the last—which is, however, on other grounds fully entitled to attention—all the essays will be helpful to those who desire to understand the Kindergarten methods and the principles which underlie them. The essay on the happiness of childhood, and Miss Shirreff's thoughtful paper on wasted forces, appear to us especially suggestive, and are valuable contributions to the philosophy of infant training.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Delegates of the Oxford Press have determined, in compliance with a desire which has long made itself felt, and which was expressed in a memorial drawn up by Mr. Robinson Ellis last December and signed by thirty scholars interested in MS. research, to print a series of *Anecdota*. The form of the work will be small quarto, and each *Anecdota* will, so far as is possible, be procurable separately. The *Anecdota* will be of four kinds, MS. material hitherto unpublished in (1) Greek and Latin, (2) Semitic languages, (3) Aryan languages, (4) Mediaeval and Modern languages, and each department will probably have a separate editor. It is believed that this work will give a decided and healthy impulse to an increasingly interesting study, MSS.; and, though it is intended to develop primarily the resources of the Bodleian and other Oxford libraries, it is not impossible that contributions may eventually be admitted from other MS. collections in England.

MR. ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY'S posthumous volume of poems will appear next month, under the title of *Songs of a Worker*. It will consist of lyrical poems, of sonnets on ancient sculpture entitled "Thoughts in Marble," and of translations from contemporary French poets.

LANE'S *Arabic Lexicon*, vol. vii., fasciculus i. (containing the letter Qâf), edited by Mr. S. Lane-Poole, issues from the press this day.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT have in the press a fourth and cheaper edition of Miss Amelia B. Edwards' recent novel *Lord Brackenbury*, to form the next volume of their "Standard Library." A French translation from the pen of Mdlle. Anna Petit is also in preparation.

WE hear that—whatever may have been the case in this country—ten thousand copies of Lord Beaconsfield's *Endymion* have been sold in Canada, being the largest sale which any book has yet reached in the Dominion.

TO the list of royal, or rather princely, authors must now be added the name of Elizabeth, the Princess of Roumania, who has translated a set of Roumanian poems into German, and has published them through a Leipzig firm under the pseudonym of "Carmen Silva."

A NEW novel by Mrs. Oliphant, entitled *Harry Joscelyn*, will be shortly issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three volumes.

WE understand that the first edition of the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre's *English and Irish Land Questions* (Cassells) was exhausted within a few days of its publication, and that a second edition will be ready next week.

MR. EDWARD CAPERN, the Devonshire postman poet, is about to issue another volume of poems, which bids fair to be even more successful than his *Wayside Warbles*. It will be called *Sunglams and Shadows*.

THE first publication for the present year of the English Dialect Society—*Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs*, by the Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., and Sebastian Evans, LL.D.—has this week been issued to its members.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND Co. announce that they have in the press the second volume of *Hours with the Bible*, by the Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D. It embraces the Bible history from Moses to the Judges, and has twenty-five illustrations.

IN a few days will be ready *Old Nottinghamshire*, edited by Mr. John Potter Briscoe, principal librarian of the Nottingham Free Public Libraries, and author of several works relating to the history and folk-lore of Notts. Among the contributors are Mr. William Andrews, Major A. E. Lawson Lowe, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham (Dr. Trollope), Mr. Cornelius Brown, Mr. Councillor Cropper (sheriff), Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. Dutton Walker, Mr. F. Dobson, the editor, &c.

"RITA'S" new novel, *My Lady Coquette*, will be published this month by Messrs. Tinsley and Co. It is dedicated to Mr. Henry Irving, by his permission.

MESSRS. BROCKHAUS have just issued the third and concluding part of the authorised German translation of *Endymion*, which they characterise as an "epoch-making" work. Dr. Böttger is the translator.

THE lecture on "The Christian Sabbath" recently delivered by Prof. Blackie to the Glasgow Sunday Society is about to be published in cheap pamphlet form by Wheeler, King and Co., of Edinburgh.

AT the annual Commemoration at the University of St. Petersburg on February 20 an important address was delivered by the eminent jurist, Prof. Martens, upon the subject of international copyright. He pointed out the injustice Russia commits, and the loss she herself sustains, by the absence of copyright conventions with other countries. We seem to recollect that Prof. Martens has a considerable reputation in the United States, and possibly this speech of his may have more weight there than the interested remonstrances of English authors.

THE Americans are indefatigable, and, we may add, unrivalled, in the production and correction of dictionaries. Messrs. Lippincott have just brought out a new edition of *Worcester's Quarto Dictionary*, with a supplement containing over 12,500 new words and a vocabulary of synonyms. At the same time, Messrs. G. and C. Merriam announce a new edition of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*, which will be composed of nearly 2,000 pages, and will contain more than 118,000 words.

WE hear that Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, the Norwegian poet, has had a most successful tour through the Western States. Whenever he has touched Norwegian settlements, the peasants have flocked to the railway station to catch a glimpse of him, and, if possible, grasp his hand. He sails for Norway in April.

THE *Rassegna Settemanale* states that the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has obtained authority to publish the documents relating to "the German nation" at the University of Bologna from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century.

THE following is the full list of the local committee of the Congress of Orientalists which, as we have before stated, will hold its fifth meeting in Berlin from September 5 to September 12 of this year under the presidency of Prof. Dillmann:—Prof. Diesterici, Dr. A. Kuhn, Prof. Lepsius, Dr. J. Olshausen, Prof. Sachau, Prof. J. Schmidt, Prof. W. Schott, Prof. Schrader, and Prof. Weber.

AS we briefly announced last week, a poetical competition in celebration of the poet Calderon will be held in London, under the auspices of the Royal Spanish Academy. The compositions

must be submitted by April 8. The judges will be Archbishop Trench, Mr. James Russell Lowell, and Lord Houghton. The prize will be a gold medal, with the effigy of Calderon, and one hundred grammes (not grains) in weight, of which the intrinsic value may be roughly estimated at £13.

MR. HENRY FROWDE, of the Oxford University Press, has sent us specimen pages of the six several editions of the revised edition of the New Testament which the two University Presses will jointly publish in May. The editions range from royal octavo in pica to 32mo in nonpareil; the prices from twenty-five shillings to one shilling. At the same time will be published the Greek text, with the Revisers' readings.

THE *Magazin für die Literatur In- und Auslandes* for March 12 contains a lengthy obituary notice of Carlyle from the pen of Dr. E. Oswald.

PROF. TRATCHEVSKY, of the Odessa University, has just published an interesting and original study upon the Ministry of Vergennes, entitled *La France et l'Allemagne sous Louis XVI*. It was written at Paris, after research in the archives of the Foreign Office.

IT is stated that Chicago has determined to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the great fire by erecting a fine public library, costing 500,000 dols. (£100,000). The nucleus of a library was formed by seven thousand volumes obtained by Mr. Thomas Hughes from English authors and publishers after the fire.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER, in a letter to the author of the *Literary Ladder* (S. W. Partridge and Co.)—which is the first book printed in Mr. Pitman's semi-phonotypy—says that he has read it without experiencing any difficulty.

A FRENCH translation of Mr. Woodgate's treatise on aquatic sports has just been put forth by a Paris firm. Mdlle. Venturi's biography of Mazzini has likewise found a French translator and publisher.

PROF. C. DE HARLEZ, of Louvain, has just published a second and revised edition of his translation of the *Zend Avesta*.

FOLLOWING a French exemplar, Signor Hoepli, of Milan, is publishing *Ausonia: albo d'Arte et Letteratura*, containing original contributions from 135 of the best-known living artists and authors of Italy, with one hundred illustrations. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in Calabria.

LAST week we stated that the Académie Française had refused to award any prize for poetry. We now learn that the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has also found itself unable to distinguish the single competitor who sent in an essay on the subject, which will be repeated for next year, "Etude grammaticale et lexicographique de la Latinité de Saint-Jérôme."

AT the same meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions a paper was read by M. Delisle upon an uncial MS. preserved in the public library at Brussels, which possesses the peculiar interest of containing internal evidence to prove that it was written towards the close of the seventh century. The MS. contains a large part of the fifth book of "The Lives of the Fathers," ten homilies of St. Césaire, the first line of a Decretal of Gelasius, and a short commentary upon the Gospels. The classical scholar cannot but feel that the contents might have been much more valuable.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Charles Joret, Professor at Aix, has just published (Paris: Vieweg) a monograph upon the Legend of St. Alexis in Germany. He discusses the eight verse and three prose versions

of this legend which are known to exist, and traces elaborately the relations of dependence between them.

THE day of the death of Goethe (March 22, 1832) will be commemorated by the publication of the second issue of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch* (Frankfurt-a.-M.: Rütten u. Loening), edited by L. Geiger. Among its more important contents will be the following: "Goethe und Daenemark," by Georg Brandes; "Goethe's Stellung zum Christenthum," by J. Schmidt; "Zur Vorgeschichte d. Goethe'schen Faust," by E. Schmidt; "Die erste Aufführung des Goetz von Berlichingen," by R. M. Werner.

A CONTRIBUTION to the bimetallic controversy is promised us from Berlin. It is entitled *Für bimetalliche Münzpolitik Deutschlands*, and is from the pen of Prof. Adolf Wagner. The publishers are Messrs. Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht, who have issued many pamphlets on financial subjects, including translations of works by Messrs. Cliffe Leslie, Stoney, and Cernuschi.

THE *Revue Critique* for March 7 contains an elaborate review by M. H. d'Arbois de Jubainville upon Mr. Whitley Stokes' "Calendar of Oengus," published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy. In opposition to Mr. Whitley Stokes, his critic is disposed to refer the Calendar to as early a date as the end of the eighth, or the beginning of the ninth, century.

THE *Report of the Gaelic Union for 1880* (Dublin: Gill and Son) shows a very satisfactory progress in the work for which the Union was founded, of encouraging the use of the Irish language in primary and secondary schools. It appears that, in 1880, as many as 117 students presented themselves in Irish at the intermediate examinations, as compared with only nineteen in the previous year. The Union has not yet succeeded in getting a newspaper printed wholly in Irish, but Irish departments are encouraged in the ordinary journals.

THE Literary Institute of Frankfurt announces that a carefully revised edition of Goethe's letters to Frau von Stein, based on a careful collation of the originals, is in preparation by A. Schöll, and will be published in the course of the present year.

THE second volume of M. Gambetta's *Discours et Plaidoyers* has been published this week (Paris: Charpentier). It comprehends the speeches delivered between February 1871 and July 1872.

THE publisher of the Rev. J. M. Rodwell's forthcoming *New Translation of Isaiah* has erroneously stated in the last number of the ACADEMY to be Messrs. Williams and Norgate, instead of Mr. Frederic Norgate, of 7 King Street, Covent Garden.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS requests us to correct a date in her review of Pierret's *Essai sur la Mythologie égyptienne* which appeared in last week's ACADEMY. For "a little more than four years ago" (line 21, col. 3, p. 191) read "six years ago."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine contains the third of Lady Martin's articles "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters," a study of the character of Desdemona. "Gentleness," said Mrs. Jameson, "gives the prevailing tone to the character [of Desdemona]—gentleness in its excess—gentleness verging on passiveness—gentleness which not only cannot resent, but cannot resist." "I do not think," said Coleridge, "there is any jealousy properly so called in the character of Othello." Iago, according to Mr. Swinburne, is a great inarticulate poet of the Satanic school. Lady Martin finds Iago "a

poor trickster at the best," a demi-devil devoid of grandeur, a villain not very clever, garrulous in his boasting; on the rack, she does not doubt, he will soon find his tongue. Othello basely jealous is not the "noble Moor" "true of heart" as imagined by his bride. The one wholly heroic being in the play is Desdemona, a thoughtful, generous, courageous woman. Whether Lady Martin conceives the play as Shakspeare conceived it or not, she works out her conception delicately and firmly. "My friends used to say, as Mr. Macready did, that in Desdemona I was 'very hard to kill,'" and she fully justifies her resolution, if possible, to live. The following gives an interesting glimpse into actor's sympathy with fellow-actor, unguessed by the spectator of the theatre:—

"Mr. Macready was very fine in this scene [Othello's death-scene]. There was an impressive grandeur, an elevation even, in his ravings:—

"Whip me, ye devils,
From the possession of this heavenly sight!
Blow me about in winds! roast me in sulphur!
Wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire!
O Desdemona! Desdemona! dead! dead! dead!"

As I lay there and listened, he seemed to me to be like a soul in hell, whirling in the Second Circle of the Inferno. And there was a piteousness and a pathos in his reiteration of the loved one's name that went to my very heart."

We trust that these studies of Lady Martin will be continued, and that her admirable Rosalind may not be forgotten. It is evident from her criticism of the characters of Hamlet and Othello that if Shakspeare were rewritten by a woman the chief personages would be not precisely what they are; but we rejoice to be instructed as to how things and persons look when seen through eyes of genius which are also a woman's eyes. We guess at truths thereby which concern a greater theme than even the plays of Shakspeare.

IN the *Contemporary*, the most attractive article is that by Mr. J. A. Farrer, entitled "What the Three F's did for Tuscany." Unfortunately it fails to carry out its promise. Mr. Farrer tells us what were the designs of the Grand Duke Leopold I.; but we are left quite uncertain as to the results that have followed during the last hundred years. Several of the other articles are exceptionally weak. In "Pyrrhonism in Science," Prof. W. C. Williamson raises a question which he does not solve. Dr. W. Knighton, writing of "Savage Life in India," affords one more example of the danger that Anglo-Indians incur when they attempt to deal with other provinces than their own. Of the Santhals Dr. Knighton knows something, from which we may infer that he has lived in Bengal. The Kandhs he throughout calls the Gonds, a confusion of the first magnitude; and the Maris of Bastar he places in Rajputana, because, forsooth, they dwell near Jaipur in the Western Ghâts, and there is another Jaipur in Rajputana. Mr. Herbert Taylor's paper on "The Future of India" is open to a kindred, if not to the same, objection. Belonging to the old school of Anglo-Indians, he may be pardoned for feeling indignant at some of the magazine articles upon India that have appeared recently. He ought rather to welcome them, for they really show that Englishmen are beginning to take an interest in their great dependency, and that they will follow any guide who only makes himself intelligible and interesting. We may remark that it is not true, so far as regards Oudh and Rohilkhand, that "the Great Mutiny was a mutiny of the army, and not in any sense one of the people."

OBITUARY.

JAMES SPEDDING.

THE death of Mr. James Spedding, the editor and biographer of Bacon, was briefly noticed in the ACADEMY of last week. Mr. Spedding, who was deaf and infirm, was run over by a hansom cab in Mayfair on Tuesday, March 1, and was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died on Wednesday, March 10. It is highly characteristic of his scrupulous accuracy and his strict sense of justice that, on almost the only occasion after the accident when he was capable of coherent speech, he took the opportunity of saying that he was himself wholly to blame, and that no fault attached to the cabman.

Mr. Spedding, who was a member of a family which has been long settled in Cumberland, was seventy-two years of age. In 1831 he graduated at Cambridge as a member of Trinity College. His place in the mathematical tripos was among "the twelve apostles," being tenth from the bottom of the junior optimes. But, in the classical tripos, he took the respectable position of third in the second class. Mr. Spedding's life, like that of many other literary men, does not appear to have been an eventful one, but he had a very large circle of literary friends. For some time before his death he had been an honorary Fellow of Trinity—an honour most appropriately paid by that college to the biographer of the greatest of its sons.

Mr. Spedding's first work in connexion with Bacon was a privately printed book entitled *Evenings with a Reviewer; or a Free and Particular Examination of Mr. Macaulay's Article on Lord Bacon, in a Series of Dialogues*. This book, which was only intended for the perusal of a few friends with a view to eliciting opinions and criticism, was printed in two volumes in 1848. In the notice prefixed to it he says: "I wish to keep these volumes private, not as containing anything which I need shrink from publishing, but because I am digesting the substance of them into a larger work, which will present the whole subject in a more complete shape, and, as I think, to better advantage." It is needless to state that the conclusions at which Mr. Spedding had already arrived, with reference to Bacon's conduct and character, were widely different from those of Macaulay, whose brilliant essay, originally published as an article in the *Edinburgh Review* for July 1837, had been little more than an expansion of Pope's ill-considered epigram,

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

In 1857 there began to appear the magnificent edition of Bacon's works by Ellis, Spedding, and Heath, which, while leaving room for separate editions of some of the more important works, will probably always remain the standard edition of the *Opera Omnia*. This edition had been preceded by Mr. Basil Montagu's (Pickering, 1825-34), which, though handsomely got up, was ill arranged and very meagrely annotated. The best work that had been done for Bacon, up to that time, was M. Bouillet's edition of the *Philosophical Works*, in three large volumes, published at Paris, 1834-35. This book, however, though containing much excellent matter, was so little known in England that till quite recently no copy of it was to be found either in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library. The original arrangement with regard to the edition of Ellis, Spedding, and Heath was that the editing of the *Philosophical Works* should be undertaken by Mr. Leslie Ellis, that of the *Literary and Occasional Works* by Mr. Spedding, and that of the *Professional Works* by Mr. D. D. Heath. But about the end of 1849 Mr. Ellis was seized with a rheumatic fever, which left him incapable of any continued work. Though his part had already been far advanced, it was by no means com-

plete; and hence the prefaces, notes, translations, and distribution of the pieces in the first five volumes, which contain the Philosophical Works, had to be largely revised and supplemented by Mr. Spedding, so that these volumes may be fairly regarded as a joint work. For the editing of the Literary Works, contained in the sixth and a portion of the seventh volumes, Mr. Spedding is alone responsible; the Legal Works, forming the latter portion of the seventh volume, having fallen to the share of Mr. Heath.

No sooner had this edition, the last volume of which appeared in 1861, been published than Mr. Spedding began to issue the volumes containing the Letters and Life of Bacon, with which the Occasional Works were incorporated. These volumes, seven in number, appeared at intervals between 1861 and 1874. To the student of English history in the times of Elizabeth and James the First this work is simply indispensable. It is unnecessary to remind the reader that the view taken of Bacon's conduct and character, both in private life and in politics, differs widely from that which was usually prevalent when the work appeared. But I believe that this view, notwithstanding the mass of prejudice still remaining to be dissipated, is the one which, in the main, will ultimately prevail. At any rate, if his view be wrong, he supplies the materials, in the almost exhaustive list of documents published by him, for his own refutation.

In 1878 there appeared a book in two volumes by Mr. Spedding entitled *Life and Times of Francis Bacon* (Tribner). This book includes most of the narrative contained in the larger work, but omits many of the documents, and, being shorter, and confining itself to the more important matter, is better adapted to popular use.

Though for the greater part of Mr. Spedding's literary activity was expended on Bacon, with whose name his will henceforth be indissolubly connected, he also wrote books on other subjects. In 1867 he put out a small volume entitled *Publishers and Authors*, containing two papers which had been rejected by several of the Reviews as likely to give offence to the book trade. A considerable collection of articles and reviews was published by him in 1879, characteristically called *Reviews and Discussions, Literary, Political, and Historical, not relating to Bacon*. Lastly, to the Collected Sonnets of Charles Tennyson Turner (brother of the Poet Laureate), published in 1880, he contributed an Introductory Essay.

Nothing could exceed the kindness with which Mr. Spedding was always ready to treat those who were employed on the same subjects as himself. Though up to that time personally unknown to him, no sooner did I acquaint him, some years ago, with the fact that I was engaged on an edition of the *Novum Organum* of Bacon, than he was ready to answer any number of questions, to place his library at my disposal, and to volunteer every kind of assistance that was in his power. Nor did he ever fail to express his thanks for any correction, however slight, that I might offer of his own work. Indeed, he was entirely incapable of literary jealousy. Rightly feeling himself master of his subject, he was only too glad to find others interesting themselves in it or ready to develop further any special branch of it which, with a view to the unity of his design, he had been obliged to pass over with a comparatively light touch. At the same time, it must be owned that he possessed in rather an exaggerated form the virtues of a hero-worshipper, and that he was apt to wax somewhat warm, as I myself once experienced, if the slightest imputation were cast on Bacon's character or motives which could not be amply justified by positive evidence. This tendency was specially exemplified in the articles in the

Contemporary Review for 1876, which had been provoked by the unfavourable view of Bacon's character revived by Dr. Abbott in his Introduction to the Essays.

Notwithstanding the length to which this notice has run, I venture to quote a few lines from a letter which I received from Mr. Spedding at the end of November last. I had written to him in reference to a popular account of Bacon's philosophy, which I am shortly about to publish, and to which I wished to prefix a short sketch of Bacon's life based on the materials contained in his volumes. The extract will, I think, be interesting as containing what were, perhaps, his last utterances on the plan and aims of his own work, and also as showing the kindly and genial manner in which he welcomed others on the ground so familiar to himself.

"I wish my view of Bacon's case to be judged according to the evidence; but, in order that it may be so judged, the evidence must be incorporated with the story. I could not trust even appendices in the same volume. I have tried to manage it so that readers who are interested in the subject will be tempted to read both the works and the commentary; finding that the commentary makes the works more easily intelligible, and is itself merely introductory to them, and only complete when read in connexion with them. To wish that they will do so much is only to wish that they will acquaint themselves thoroughly with the facts before they form their opinion. But beyond this I ask for nothing. I wish everyone to form his own judgment and deliver it in his own way, making as much or as little use of my book as he finds convenient, and accepting, rejecting, or correcting my conclusions as he thinks right. It is by this process that I expect my work to produce, in due time, its proper effect, whatever that may be; and I am very glad to hear that you are going to take a part in it. I would not have you waste more paper in acknowledgments than you find necessary in order to lay the responsibility on the right owner."

Laborious and accurate students like Mr. Spedding seldom obtain the reputation which is their due. An ungrateful world talks much and confidently of the author whom they have enabled it to understand and appreciate, but reckons little of the commentator or biographer who has made its task so easy and delightful. And yet a writer who does for a classic of the first rank what Mr. Spedding has done for Bacon, or what Mr. Masson has done for Milton, surely has a higher claim on the recognition of the literary public than the vast majority of authors who are accepted as original.

THOMAS FOWLER.

At Cambridge Mr. Spedding was contemporary with the Poet Laureate, and ever afterwards an intimate friendship existed between the two. It is an open secret that the well-known poem, "To J. S.," was addressed to Mr. Spedding. That poem was published in the *editio princeps* of 1830. In the edition immediately following, two other poems, not less well known, are placed immediately after it—"Of old sat Freedom on the heights" and "Love thou thy land." Both of these, we believe we are justified in saying, were originally suggested to the poet by passages in an eloquent speech which Mr. Spedding delivered at the Cambridge Union.

We understand also that it was at Mr. Tennyson's instigation that Mr. Spedding prepared a paper, "Who wrote Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.*?" originally published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1850. This paper, we have high authority for saying, may be regarded as the forerunner of the work of the New Shakspeare Society, and was appropriately reprinted in the *Transactions* of that society for 1874, under the title of "The Several Shares of

Shakspeare and Fletcher in the Play of *Henry VIII.*"

THE death is also announced of James Paul Cobbett, third and only surviving son of William Cobbett, and author of *A Ride in France* and *A Tour in Italy*, beside some legal works; also of M^{me}. Le Tellier, a sister of Alexandre Dumas père.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE OTTOMAN KHALIFATE.

WITHIN the last two years certain malcontents within the ranks of Islām have provoked a controversy which is stirring up strife and discord in different parts of the Ottoman empire. The subject in debate is the right of the Ottoman Sultans to the Khalifate and supreme Imāmate, or, in other words, to be the representatives of the prophet Muḥammad in his twofold character of *Imperator et Pontifex Maximus*. In the early ages of Islām controversy ran high on this subject, and led to the formation of several sects, generally regarded as being outside the pale of orthodoxy, which continue up to the present day—such as the Shi'ahs of Persia, the Ibādhiyyah of Omān, and the Zaidiyyah of al-Yāman. The question, however, as far as I am aware, has not been re-opened before since the conquest by the Ottomans of those eastern territories—including the holy cities of Makkah and al-Madīnah—which had previously acknowledged allegiance to the Abbaside Khalifahs (Caliphs).

The renewed controversy was set on foot about a year ago by the *al-Istikbāl*, a Turkish paper printed at Geneva, the avowed object of which was to refute the right of the Ottoman Sultans to the Khalifate. It was reported in Europe at the time that the Sultan 'Abdu'l-Hamid, after reading some of the articles published in the paper referred to, caused a letter to be written to the ex-Khedive of Egypt charging him with instigating and subsidising the editor. To this Ismā'il Pasha is said to have replied that he, 'Abdu'l-Hamid, had forfeited all claim to the Khalifate on several grounds, among which he enumerated his having co-operated with Christian sovereigns to remove him, a Muslim, from his principality, and obliging him and his Harīm (women) to retire into exile to a *Dāru'l-Harb*, that is, into an infidel or non-Muslim territory. Be that as it may, the opinion is nevertheless general throughout the East, whether well founded or not I cannot say, that the ex-Khedive is the mainspring and mainstay of the paper. Every available expedient was adopted to give currency to the *al-Istikbāl*. Those who desired to have it had only to write direct to the editor, who offered to supply it *gratis*; and, in order to prevent seizure by the Turkish authorities, it was enclosed in a letter-envelope, and forwarded by post.

Quite recently the propaganda found means to enlist the services of the Rev. J. L. Sābunjy, a Syrian ecclesiastic, who is also proprietor and editor of the *an-Nihlah*, an Arabic monthly, printed in London, in which several articles have appeared written in the style of the *al-Istikbāl*. Not satisfied with these two organs, the propagandists have just issued another paper, a lithographed sheet, without the name of editor, press, or printer. It is called the *al-Khilāfah* (the Khalifate), and bears the two mottoes "Freedom and Independence," "Success and Prosperity;" and, below these, the passage from the al-Kur'ān, xl. 17: "There will be no injustice in that day. Verily, God will be swift to reckon." The following notice heads the articles:—

"This paper has been established with a capital of £10,000 sterling, and will be printed for ten years

at the expense of a friend of the Arab people. It will be forwarded in an envelope, as a letter, to al-Yaman, the al-Hijaz, al-Irak, India, Africa, Egypt, and Syria, and to every country where Arabic is spoken. Moreover, in order to extend its usefulness, it will be translated into Turkish, Persian, and Hindustani."

In one of its leading articles the new paper endeavours to refute a pamphlet written by an inhabitant of Makkah in defence of the Ottoman Khalifate, proving the right of the Ottoman Sultans to the Prophetic Succession, and how it was transferred to them from the Arabs. Its abuse of the pamphlet and of the Turks is too coarse to be reproduced. The historical summary which follows is noteworthy in this respect, that all the dates are given in the Christian era, which at first sight raises a strong presumption against the writer being a Muslim. Otherwise the review is tolerably accurate, but in the arguments adduced against the Ottoman Sultans it entirely ignores their claim to the Khalifate on the score of the undoubted fact that the *Khatbatu'n-Nasat*, or Prayer for the Sovereign, has been and is still offered up for them severally as Khalifah by all the pilgrims indiscriminately who visit the holy places of Makkah and al-Madinah, and that they have hitherto had, and still undoubtedly possess, the suffrages of the great bulk of so-called orthodox Muslims, a plea which ash-Shahristani and other Muslim jurists hold to constitute a valid title to the Khalifate. The former, in his *Kitabu'l-Milal wa'n-Nihal*, says:—

"The difference which arose respecting the Imamate [or Khalifate] was twofold. One party maintained that the right to the Imamate depended on concurrent election; the other that it depended on (divine) nomination and appointment. Those who held the first view recognised the validity of the Imamate in whomsoever obtained the suffrages of the people, or of a respectable section of the same."

(I discussed this subject at some length in an article published in the *Nineteenth Century* for September 1877.)

The succeeding article, which is professedly copied from the *an-Nahlah*, is entitled "The Ottoman Khalifate a Fiction," and is written in the most virulent language. Judging at first from internal evidence, I inferred that the writer was a Muslim; but, as the reader will see anon, that inference was incorrect. One might fancy, from its fulsome flattery of the old Arab Khalifate, that all those who succeeded to that office were patterns of social and administrative virtue; but it required some such rhodomontade to set off in bold relief the contrast, drawn in the most ribald language, of the Ottoman Khalifats. The next article, which is headed "O ye heroes! strike for independence," is a direct appeal to the subject races to throw off their allegiance to the Ottomans. The diatribe concludes thus:—

"The time has come for taking the field. Be not laggards, but seize the opportunity which is now afforded, for you will never have a better. The Ottoman Government is in the plight of al-M'uatism-abillah in his day. Its treasury is empty; strife and envy have enervated its statesmen; the European Powers have crippled it by their demands; the Kurds have created disturbances within its borders; the Armenians are scheming to throw off its yoke; the Greeks are intent upon obtaining a slice of its territory, a war is imminent between them and the Turks which may break out in the spring, when all the available forces of the Ottomans will be required on the Greek frontier, and the Ottoman territory will be denuded of troops, and when the field will be clear for you to carry out your enterprise."

As stated above, I could only guess at the authorship of the new lithographed sheet in which the above articles appeared. Now, however, the whole is made clear by the following announcement contained in the *an-Nahlah*,

headed, "One sun may set, but a thousand moons will succeed it," which appeared in that paper a few days after the first issue of the *al-Khilafah*:—

"Several agents of the *an-Nahlah* in the Ottoman dominions have informed us that the Government has prohibited its introduction into its territories. The Ottoman Government forgets the services which the *an-Nahlah* rendered it during the late war, when, for upwards of two years and a-half, it defended its rights. It now rewards those services by interdicting the introduction of the paper into its dominions. . . . We, however, have set on foot another sheet, entitled the *al-Khilafah*, which we intend forwarding to the subscribers to the *an-Nahlah* and others in the Ottoman empire in an envelope, like a letter; also in packets of merchandise and in other clandestine ways, so that the tyrants will be powerless to interfere with it."

It is clear from this out-spoken statement that the editor of the *an-Nahlah* is also editor of the *al-Khilafah*.

Albeit there is not much fear that the influence of these propagandist papers will bear any appreciable comparison with the wild temerity of the scheme which they advocate, there can be no doubt that inflammatory harangues in the style of that above quoted are calculated to do unmitigated mischief. The idea of forming a new Arab kingdom, which has been put forward by a clique of Ottoman placemen, dismissed for grave misdemeanour, to disguise their interested personal motives—an idea which has been endorsed of late by a few enthusiasts in the West—resolves itself into the wildest chimera when one carefully analyses the materials available for its construction. Granted that the Ottoman empire is the reverse of homogeneous, and that it lacks the coherent power of a united nation. Nevertheless, by the maintenance of a strong central authority controlling the whole it has succeeded for four centuries, with varying fortune, in keeping together the heterogeneous elements of which it is composed. On the other hand, let anyone acquainted with the Eastern peoples comprised in the Ottoman empire—Turks, Arabs, Druses, Kurds, Yezidis, the descendants of Arabs (both Muslim and Christian), to say nothing of the different Christian sects in Turkey—let anyone, I say, reflect on the chance of moulding these mutually repellent elements into anything like a constitutional sovereignty, and I venture to affirm that he would forthwith relinquish the impossible task. As to the tribes of the Arabian peninsula who are being held up to us as paragons of excellence and the most eligible successors to the authority now wielded by the Ottomans, their whole history prior to Muhammad, and their disintegration long before the fall of the Abbasides controvert the extravagant notion. Before Muhammad these tribes were at irreconcilable variance with one another. The stimulus of religious enthusiasm imparted to them by the Arabian Prophet succeeded for a time in welding many of them into a nation powerful enough to cope with the Romans; but when that enthusiasm died out they reverted to their former tribal system, and at the present day there is no semblance of a central authority among them, each tribe jealously guarding its independence against all encroachments. None but a visionary could indulge in the dream of a political union between these antagonistic septa. Those of the al-Hijaz, some of which may fairly lay claim to a superior civilisation, would scout the idea of an alliance with the heretical Wahhabis of Najd; the wolf and the lamb are more likely to dwell together in peace than the Shammar with the al-Anizah, or either with the al-Muntafik; and the same repugnance would prevent the Ibadhiyyah of Oman or the Zaidiyyah of al-Yaman from coalescing in any such scheme. In fact, one might as well attempt to make a rope of sand

as to manipulate these discordant elements into a sovereignty with the will and power to distribute justice equally to all. And it is this motley, discordant, and miserably armed multitude who are to overcome the disciplined army of the Turks! It is from these wild and ignorant Badawin tribes that it is proposed to construct a new Arab dynasty which is to rule over the cultivated Turks, Arabs, and other peoples and communities within the Ottoman empire! The utopian notions of Western romancers on this subject may well be treated as harmless vagaries. Not so, however, the motives of those cashiered Ottoman functionaries who are making them the stalking-horse of a mischievous conspiracy. Had this propaganda originated in a widely spread conviction on the part of the subject populations that they would be benefited by the acquisition of their independence of the Ottoman rule, something might fairly be said in its favour, however chimerical the notion may have been; but when, as is generally believed, the movement was started out of pique and personal revenge, and is maintained by the supposed chief promoter out of money extorted in former years from the subjects of an outlying province of the Ottoman empire, which now goes to subsidise papers established to further his ends, the whole affair deserves the reprobation of all honest men.

A word respecting the editor of the *an-Nahlah* and his apology for lending himself to this propaganda. He frankly admits having for upwards of two years and a-half defended the Ottoman Government, for which he received no recompense. When, however, he began to inveigh against it, and to instigate its subjects to rebel, he naively expresses surprise and indignation that it took the only means in its power to arrest his treasonable publications. What is it that all at once led to his change of opinion respecting the Ottoman Government, of which he had been, heretofore, so staunch an upholder, and to have gone over so far to the opposite side that he, a Christian clergyman, can attach such invocations as "Upon them be peace!" "May God bless and save them!" to Muhammad and the Arab Khalifats? There is a false ring in this new-born advocacy, which twangs more of the jingling of the £10,000 given to support the scheme of the malcontents than of genuine conviction of its propriety and justice.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

SELECTED BOOKS.

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- KRUKENBERG, C. F. W. Vergleichend-physiologische Studien an den Küsten der Adria. 4. Abth. Heidelberg: Winter. 5 M.
- LEPSIUS, J. Johann Heinrich Lambert. Eine Darstellg. seiner kosmolog. u. philosoph. Leistg. München: Ackermann. 4 M.
- MIVART, St. G. The Cat: an Introduction to the Study of Backboned Animals, especially Mammals. Murray.
- RADENHOFER, L. Kryptogamen-Flora v. Deutschland, Ostereich u. der Schweiz. 1. Bd. Pilze v. G. Winter. 2. Lfg. Ustilagineae u. Uredineae. Leipzig: Kummer. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- VERBEEK, R. D. M. Geologische Notizen üb. die Inseln d. niederländisch-indischen Archipels. Cassel: Fischer. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- WEYPRECHT, C. Praktische Anleitung zur Beobachtung der Polarlichter u. der magnetischen Erscheinungen in hohen Breiten. Wien: Perles. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- ZANDER, A. Chemisches üb. die Samen v. Xanthium strumarium. Dorpat: Karow. 1 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- HAUPT, P. Akkadische u. sumerische Keilschrifttexte. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 7 M.
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- MULLACH, F. Fragments des Philosophes grecs. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 15 fr.
- PRATT, H. Dativ u. Instrumentalis im Heliand. Göttingen: Deuerlich. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- QUIRL, K. Der Gebrauch d. Konjunktivs in den ältesten französischen Sprachdenkmälern bis zum Rolandsliede einschliesslich. Kiel: v. Maack. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- REDHOUSE, J. W. The Mevnei of Mevlana, Jelal'ud-din Muhammed Er-rumi. Tribner. 2s.
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- UHLE, M. Beiträge zur Grammatik d. vorklassischen Chinesisch. I. Die Partikel "Wai" im Schu-King u. Shi-King. Leipzig: Weigel. 4 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. STRACHEY ON MR. FYFFE'S "HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE."

London: March 14, 1881.

In replying to certain statements in Mr. George Strachey's review of my *History of Modern Europe*, vol. i., in the *ACADEMY* of March 5, I am aware that I have to do with a learned and a formidable critic. I am obliged to Mr. Strachey for some, but not all, of his corrections, and will quote and answer some of his assertions in detail.

Mr. Strachey.—"Mr. Fyffe does full justice to Pitt's struggle against the current of popular anger; but he forgets the negotiations carried on at the Hague, . . . which prove that, even after the departure of Chauvelin, Pitt still clung to the hope of peace, and was by no means thinking of war."

Answer.—I do not forget the negotiations at the Hague. They are my very ground for saying that Pitt "hoped against hope for peace." But the King's message of January 28 proves that, failing concessions which France was certain not to make, the English Government had determined on war. How, if Mr. Strachey bears in mind the King's message of the 28th, he can say that Pitt was still "by no means thinking of war" I do not understand.

Mr. Strachey (as to Nelson's action at Naples in 1799).—"However, Mr. Fyffe takes his facts from Colletta, who deals with these transactions in a purely mythical spirit. . . . According to Colletta's uncritical and fantastical account, Nelson brought King Ferdinand to Naples in the fleet, whereupon the treaty was repudiated in a royal manifesto, of which the historian gravely gives the exact text. Mr. Fyffe repeats this, manifesto and all, the truth being that the King at the time in question was in Sicily, and that the manifesto is a pure invention."

Answer.—The quotations in my book show that for the events of 1798-99 generally I have used Nelson's despatches as much as I have used Colletta. On the transactions in question

Mr. Strachey is too severe upon Colletta. It is true that King Ferdinand did not arrive with Nelson's fleet, but after an interval, and that Nelson in the first instance repudiated the capitulation on his own authority. But the alleged manifesto is not, as Mr. Strachey says, a pure invention. As Mr. Strachey reproaches me with neglecting Austrian authors, let me refer to the note to p. 38 of Baron Helfert's *Königin Karolina von Neapel* (1878), where the letter of the King is given, dated from the royal squadron, July 8—identical in substance, though not in words, with Colletta's manifesto. "The letter," Helfert adds, "was printed by the King's printer, Domenico Sangiacomo, and published as a royal proclamation."

Mr. Strachey (as to German affairs between the Peace of Amiens and the Peace of Tilsit).—"Since the appearance of Hardenberg's authentic memoirs, with Ranke's original narrative, . . . accuracy with respect to the main events of this period ought to be easily attainable. . . . The news of the violation of Anspach was by no means 'sufficient,' as Mr. Fyffe thinks, 'to goad Frederick William into decided action,' neither were orders 'sent to the generals to prepare for war,' nor did the Czar thereupon come to Berlin 'to fix the terms upon which the coalition should receive Prussian support.' The King flatly declined to move a step; he had no idea of joining a coalition," &c.

Answer.—I will quote Ranke's own words (*Ranke-Hardenberg*, i. 526):—

"The violation of Anspach totally changed Prussia's military and political attitude. The army had hitherto had its front turned against Russia; it was now turned against France; not, however, to begin the war, but to strengthen the action of the coalition. The King did not wait for the appearance of Alexander, which soon followed (October 25), but instantly made up his mind to fix in concert with Russia the terms which should be offered to Napoleon, and on the rejection of which Prussia should join the coalition."

Is this nearer to my statements, or to Mr. Strachey's contradictions?

Mr. Strachey.—"Anyone who knows the details . . . of the mission of Haugwitz to Vienna before Austerlitz . . . will be able to correct Mr. Fyffe. . . . Mr. Fyffe is superficial about the Treaty of Schönbrunn, being unaware of the order to Haugwitz to prolong his negotiations in consequence of the change in the situation effected by the Battle of Austerlitz," &c.

Answer.—Anyone who has really unravelled the tangle of Prussian diplomacy at this crisis (November—December 1805) must have an uncommonly clear head. Even Mr. Strachey makes a slip in speaking of the mission of Haugwitz to Vienna, and of the order given him to prolong negotiations in consequence of Austerlitz. Haugwitz's mission was to Napoleon's camp, though he chose to go on to Vienna; nor did he receive any orders whatever after the Battle of Austerlitz. I am, however, dissatisfied with this part of my narrative, and shall modify it. All the accounts of the Treaty of Schönbrunn, &c., before the publication of Hardenberg were certainly inexact; but Hardenberg's own narrative conflicts with his documents, and is, according to his editor, Ranke, erroneous (i. 551). I believe, however, that I have now at length got through the hateful jungle, and am obliged to Mr. Strachey for his hollos, though he is himself not quite out of the wood.

Mr. Strachey.—"Mr. Fyffe has failed to understand the Prussian Ministerial changes and complications and their proper sequence. He says that in 1805 Hardenberg 'gave up the first place in the King's counsels to Haugwitz' on account of the Hanover transaction; the fact being that Haugwitz was then on half-pay, and did not receive office till 1806 in compliance with the desire of Napoleon."

Answer.—I expressly state (p. 272) that Hardenberg "remained in office" in 1805.

But Haugwitz, though on half-pay, had gradually recovered influence over the King, until in the Hanover transaction his opinion was allowed to overrule Hardenberg's. I will quote Hardenberg's own words (ii. 298):—"The genius of weakness which had so long governed Prussia now (October 1805) feared the end of its rule. To preserve its sway, Count Haugwitz was set up against me," &c. Then, on October 23, 1805, Haugwitz became joint-Minister with Hardenberg (ii. 304). Mr. Strachey's last statement is a mere mistake.

Mr. Strachey.—"Mr. Fyffe is also in error with respect to the remarkable circumstances under which Stein retired (read was dismissed) after Eylau."

Answer.—This is some confusion of Mr. Strachey's own invention. Stein was not in office at the time of the Battle of Eylau. Mr. Strachey must have been reading somebody else's book, not mine.

Mr. Strachey.—"Trafalgar is dismissed allusively and unintelligibly in two lines."

Answer.—Trafalgar, with its effects, occupies nearly two pages.

Mr. Strachey.—"In the Peninsular War Rolica is not named; neither is the brilliant passage of the Douro, nor Graham's victory, which the Duke called 'the glorious battle of Barossa.' The campaign of Caldiero is forgotten; so are the battles of Bar-sur-Aube and Fère Champenoise."

Answer.—Forgotten! No, by heaven! I took infinite pains to squeeze them out, and wish I had been equally successful with a dozen other glorious battles and campaigns. (Graham's victory happens, by-the-way, not to be left out: p. 442.)

Mr. Strachey.—"It is loose thinking . . . to describe incidental concomitants of the policy of the Napoleonic age, like Italian unity and quasi-German freedom, as its creations."

Answer.—I have never done so; it is a pure fancy of Mr. Strachey's; and I do not know what the expression "quasi-German freedom" means. When I speak of the "permanent creations" of the Napoleonic age (p. 340) I mean its permanent creations and nothing else; and I have repeatedly shown that these were its laws, its land enfranchisements, and its systems of judicature. C. A. FYFFE.

BUDDHIST CHRONOLOGY.

Oxford: March 14, 1881.

It is generally assumed that the chronology of the Southern Buddhists, according to which the Nirvana of Gotama Buddha fell in the year 543 B.C., is sixty or sixty-six years at fault, and that Nirvana is an equivalent for death.

The earliest Buddhist texts, however, show that Nirvana does not mean "death," but the "cessation of lust, delusion, and ignorance." We learn from the *Buddhavamsa* and other books that Gotama led a householder's life for twenty-nine years, then set out and attained Nirvana under the sacred tree. The *Buddhavamsa* further states that Gotama did not live to a hundred years.

The difference of sixty years in these two chronologies may be therefore explained in this way—that in the rock inscriptions the date given is that of Gotama's death, the date of the Southern chronology being that of his attaining to Nirvana.

We have thus three dates fixed in the history of Buddhism—viz., Gotama's birth in 572 B.C., his Nirvana in 543 B.C., and his death, according to the inscriptions, in 483 B.C.

OSCAR FRANKFURTER.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, March 21, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Fungi," by Prof. H. Bentley.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture III., "The Scientific Principles involved in Electric Lighting," by Prof. W. G. Adams.
 8 p.m. Victoria Institution.
 TUESDAY, March 22, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Blood," by Prof. Schäfer.
 4 p.m. Royal Asiatic: "Chinese Intercourse with India in the Seventh Century A.D.," by Prof. Beal.
 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "Artificially Deformed Skulls from Mallekolo," by Prof. W. H. Flower; "The Ethnological Bearings of the terms Gypsy, Zingaro, and Romo," by Mr. Joseph Lucas.
 8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "The Comparative Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel when exposed to Corrosive Influences," by Mr. David Phillips.
 WEDNESDAY, March 23, 8 p.m. Society of Arts.
 8 p.m. Geological: "The Upper Greensands and Chloritic Marl of the Isle of Wight," by Mr. C. Parkinson; "The Flow of an Ice-sheet, and its Connexion with Glacial Phenomena in Britain," by Mr. Clement Reid; "Soilcap Motion," by Dr. R. W. Coppinger.
 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature: "The Genuine and the Spurious in Eddaic Mythology. I.—Myths of Death and of the Other World," by Mr. C. F. Keary.
 THURSDAY, March 24, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Ornament," by Mr. H. H. Statham.
 4.30 p.m. Royal.
 7 p.m. London Institution: "The History of the 'Suite,'" by Mr. Ernst Pauker.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Future Development of Electric Appliances," by Prof. John Perry.
 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers.
 8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
 FRIDAY, March 25, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Tenure and Cultivation of Land in India," by Sir George Campbell.
 8 p.m. Quakett: "On *Cliona celata*—Does the Sponge make the Burrows?" by Mr. J. G. Waller.
 9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Weather and Health of London," by Mr. A. Buchan.
 SATURDAY, March 26, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "American Humorists," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis.
 3 p.m. Physical.

SCIENCE.

Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" during the Years 1873-76. Zoology. Vol. I. Prepared under the Superintendence of Sir C. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., &c. (Published by Order of Her Majesty's Government.)

(First Notice.)

THIS fine large volume is the first of the Zoological series, in which the natural-history results of the great expedition are placed before the scientific world. It is a welcome addition to knowledge, although the lapse of no less than four years has not tended to sharpen the interest which has been taken in things relating to the deep sea, especially as a number of contributions of first-class merit and a host of less important papers have appeared relating to the *Challenger* since she returned. In the Preface, Sir Wyville Thomson states that

"the complete Report will extend to fourteen or fifteen quarto volumes. The first volume will contain a short narrative of the voyage, with all necessary hydrographical details; an account of the appliances and methods of observation, &c. . . It will probably be in two parts, and is being prepared by Staff-Commander Tizard, R.N., and myself."

The second volume will contain the meteorological and magnetic observations and the tables of the specific gravity of the sea-water. So the remaining twelve volumes will be devoted to the publication of about fifty distinct memoirs, and it is proposed to publish the articles as they come in. Each memoir will be paged separately. Sir Wyville Thomson contributes a general Introduction in the present volume, dealing familiarly with the details of dredging and trawling, and stating the instructions given to the naturalists who draw up the different reports. It concludes with a discussion upon the

nature and distribution of the fauna of the deep sea; but this is of a preliminary kind. The absence of a depth-limit to life is conceded, and also that, with the exception of a family of Holothuridea, the number of both species and individuals diminishes with the extreme depth. The abyssal fauna seems to attain its fullest development in a zone of depth between 600 and 1,200 fathoms; from 1,200 or 1,500 fathoms downwards, the fauna, although becoming apparently more scanty, maintains much the same character. It has now been proved that an entirely azoic belt does not exist. Of all circumstances, a uniformity of temperature seems most to favour the extension of animal species. The question of the probability of the phosphorescence of deep-sea animals being of use, and the nature of the great pressure with the increasing depth, are considered. There is a short notice of the nature of the sea-bottoms which will doubtless be much criticised; but, until the reports on this subject are published, it is best to let it alone. The general conclusions of the Preface comprise some terrible geological heresies and some very good inductions. Those which relate to the persistence of the ocean basins since the commencement of the Jurassic period involve such a series of terrestrial catastrophes as would please the old school very much; but those which assert the continuity of the secondary and recent deep-sea faunas, will meet with universal approbation. This summary closes with the statement, "Transition forms linking species so closely as to cause a doubt as to their limit, are rarely met with. There is no difficulty in telling what a thing is." This remark is open to very frequent contradiction, even in the reports in the volume now under consideration; and the variability of the corals dredged by other expeditions is remarkable.

The first zoological memoir is the Report on the Brachiopoda, by Thomas Davidson, F.R.S. This admirable essay occupies sixty-seven pages, and the four exquisite plates are from the pencil of the accomplished author, who is second to none in the lithographic art. After a brief introduction, in which the literature of the group is placed before the reader and the value of deep-sea exploration is asserted, we are told that several hundred specimens, in an excellent state of preservation, were placed in Mr. Davidson's hands in August 1877. The dredge or trawl was put down at about 361 stations, in a voyage of 68,890 miles, and Brachiopoda were brought up thirty-eight or thirty-nine times only. There are only thirty-one species among all the specimens, and it is now proved that this very ancient group ranges from low-water mark to 2,900 fathoms. But the great depth is a very exceptional habitat, for the register of the dredgings shows that the great majority of the species live in shallower water than 500 fathoms, and that they are rarely found at a greater depth.

Probably there are 125 species of Brachiopoda now living, and several varieties; but, as nothing is known respecting the ranges of depth of some twenty-five or twenty-six species, it is only possible to generalise upon 107 forms. Out of these, more than one-half live on the bottom, within

one hundred fathoms, and many exist at low-water mark. Some species have a considerable bathymetrical range, and the animal of the same species is capable of existing at different depths without any observable modification in shape and character. "It has also been clearly ascertained that the Brachiopoda, although widely distributed, are very much localised, and usually occur in great numbers in their respective haunts;" and, although they were dredged up from the clay and globigerine areas and from off hard and soft bottoms, they prefer rocky bottoms and coral reefs. "Lingula and Glottidia abound in particular haunts, and live at about half-tide mark and partly buried in mud, at depths varying from three to four inches from the surface, to sixty fathoms." A list of the recent species is given, with their literature, localities, and depths, and reference is made to the fossil condition of some.

The descriptive part of the Report commences with the genus *Terebratula*, and with a fine form which has a great geographical area, and whose range is from 1,035 to 2,900 fathoms. South Australia, between Australia and New Zealand, West coast of South America, Coast of Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands are the localities. It has an excessively thin shell; and it bears much resemblance to Jurassic and Cretaceous forms, especially to *Terebratula boneti*, Leuschner, from the Kimmeridge of Switzerland, from which some of the *Challenger* specimens are scarcely distinguishable. *Terebratula vitrea*, var. *minor*, although not a new species, has had its Mediterranean habitat extended; it ranges across to the West Indies and south to the Cape of Good Hope. Like most sporadic forms, it is found fossil, —in the Pliocene of Sicily. A fine *Terebratulina* which greatly exceeds any other in size, whether fossil or recent, is named after the director of the expedition, with a very pretty but rather grandiose compliment. The well-known *Terebratulina caput-serpentis* has also a wide geographical distribution, and the southern type of it is acknowledged by Mr. Davidson as a racial variety. The variations of the species are very carefully considered, and are most interesting. It is found fossil in the Tertiaries. Another species, *Terebratulina cancellata*, Koch, is thus noticed:—"This fine species strikingly recalls some specimens of the Cretaceous *T. defranci*, as some Mediterranean examples of the recent *T. caput-serpentis* do the Cretaceous *T. striata*." Another widely distributed species is *Megerlia truncata* of the Mediterranean and Western European seas, and of Japan and Bourbon. It is also found fossil in the Pliocene of the Northern Mediterranean area. The genus *Argiope* has a species which was dredged by the *Challenger* off Teneriffe, and it is a well-known fossil form, from the Miocene and Pliocene; the *Rhynchonella* found has close resemblances to secondary forms. A careful notice of *Lingula anatina* is given, and the Report closes with a notice of the widely spread *Discina atlantica*. The plates are really exquisite lithographs, with the fine drawing and clear touch which distinguish Mr. Davidson's many hundreds of former figures. The comparative sizes are given, and the internal skeleton or loop also. Although

not so numerous in species as was anticipated. the Brachiopoda have given the expected results—variation in form and the existence of species which lived in the geological ages.

Report on the Pennatulida, by Prof. Albert v. Kölliker. This very distinguished naturalist, whose name is a household word among English biologists, was requested to describe the oceanic forms popularly known as sea-pens. He obtained the collection in April 1879, devoted the whole of the succeeding summer to the investigation, and sent his MSS., with eleven plates drawn by Rabus, of Würzburg, to Sir Wyville Thomson in the beginning of August in the same year.

"Want of time and the nature of the material forwarded to me prevented me from going deeply into anatomical details, and there was, perhaps, the less reason for my doing so, as my monograph of the Pennatulida (1872) gives to those who have a special interest in this department an opportunity of gaining a clear insight into the structure of the group."

What the "nature of the material" may have been can be guessed from the fact that no less than thirty-eight species and nineteen genera, among which seven genera and twenty-seven species are new, were collected by the *Challenger*! Moreover, so important was the "material" that a new and extended classification had to be proposed for the whole order. It is true that some specimens were unique and others were slightly damaged, but there is no excuse for the curt and perfunctory manner in which some parts of the article are treated. If Prof. v. Kölliker had not time, as he says, why did he undertake the Report?

The article commences with the consideration of the Pteroeidae; and *Pteroeides esperi*, Herkl., is dismissed in fourteen lines, and another species in six. So much for that genus, the careful and most laborious study of which occupies twenty-three pages in Kölliker's *Die Pennatuliden*. Where Herklots described the species is not stated, and there are no illustrations of it.

Pennatula is increased by five new species, and it is a matter of regret that their careful description is not accompanied by illustrations of the interesting microscopic calcareous elements. In dealing with *Scytalium sarsi*, Herkl., which Kölliker has so carefully described in his classical work, we are now informed by him that the habitat of the original Leyden specimens has been decided to be shallow water near the Philippines. It is a remarkable species; and, as two excellent figures were given of parts of the structure in his former work, it was desirable to look at pl. iv., figs. 14, 15, of the *Challenger* Report for something more. But there are no such figures on the plate. Another species, a new one, is described, and a capital figure is given on pl. iii.; but, on looking for a second illustration, said to be on pl. iv., fig. 13, disappointment results at its absence. Anthoptilum is a new genus; and there are three species of it, all deep-water forms and from the Atlantic. The first is named after the director of the natural-history staff. It is "a large, magnificent sea-pen, with a short, thick stalk, long feather, and long polyps crowded eight to ten in one row;" the tentacles are long and pinnate, and have numerous thread cells. The illustrations are, of course,

sought for (pl. v., figs. 16–18), but they are somewhere else, as is the case in the other instances. The same mistake occurs in regard to the illustrations of the next two species. The simplest care would have prevented these errors in such a magnificent work.

By far the most interesting part of this Report relates to the genus Umbellula, Cuv., of which no less than eight new species are described. No diagnosis is given of the genus, which is essentially a very deep dweller, and, indeed, the deepest of all the group, and has the widest geographical distribution north and south, east and west. The illustrations of the external features are doubtless excellent, and if the Professor had given half-a-dozen more plates of details they would have been very welcome. There is much that is new in the geographical distribution of the Pennatulida; they are not universally distributed, and great spaces of the ocean are without them. Kölliker writes:—"It seems, therefore, reasonable to conclude, so far as our present knowledge goes, that the deeper portions of the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans and the South Polar Sea contain very few or none at all of the Pennatulida at a certain distance from the shore." When he published his monograph, Kölliker considered the statement that the great majority of the group were shallow-water animals, living in the vicinity of the coast at a depth of six to ten fathoms, to be correct; but now the number living at great depths has so increased that it is nearly equal to that of the shallow-water forms. The Report concludes thus:—

"It follows from all these facts, as I have already pointed out in my monograph, that simpler forms of the Pennatulida, especially those with sessile polyps, inhabit great depths. . . . These simple forms are probably also the oldest, and may be regarded as the last remnants of an extinct primary creation. The Protoptilidae and the Umbellulidae are the principal representatives of these old forms, and of these two families especially the *Challenger* expedition has discovered a large number of species with a wide distribution."

Sir Wyville Thomson complains that nothing very startling was found by him; nevertheless, he has got a very wonderful collection of relics of the first creation—according to Kölliker, not Moses.

P. MARTIN DUNCAN.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. E. R. Alston, the zoologist, and a contributor to the ACADEMY in that department of science. Next week we hope to speak at length of his work.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

AT a meeting of the Madrid Geographical Society last week Dr. Oscar Lenz gave an account of the journey across North-western Africa which he has recently brought to so successful a conclusion. He was originally sent out by the German African Society to Morocco for the purpose of making geological explorations in the Atlas Range; but, having crossed the mountains, he abandoned this enterprise and determined to make an attempt to reach Timbuktu and the West Coast, for which an especially favourable opportunity presented

itself. He traversed the Sahara in forty-three days, and, after many delays and difficulties, safely reached Timbuktu, which he describes as by no means so important a commercial centre as it used to be. He arrived at St. Louis, Senegal, towards the end of last year. Dr. Lenz states that during his journey he discovered several oases, which will be found most useful in the construction of the projected Trans-Sahara Railway.

It is stated that five expeditions of a mixed geographical and military nature are to start from Buenos Ayres at the end of the present month to carry out various explorations in Patagonia, all eventually meeting at Lake Nahuel Huapi in the Andes. Especial attention is to be paid to the Rio Limay, which, flowing out of this lake, combines with the Rio Neuquen to form the Rio Negro. One of the parties is to explore the sources of the River Chupat, or Chulilad, as it is called by the Moluches in its western part, the true mouth of which was discovered by Mr. Henry L. Jones in 1814. Another expedition has recently left Buenos Ayres to explore the little-known basin of the Rio Neuquen in the Cordillera of the Andes. This valley is said to be one of the most fertile regions in South America, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to form colonies there with a view to the development of the country.

DR. RAMON LISTA, the well-known traveller, has published at Buenos Ayres a volume entitled *Mis Exploraciones y Descubrimientos en la Patagonia 1877-1880*. The work contains a number of illustrations and a map of Southern Patagonia, to which Dr. Lista has chiefly directed his attention.

THE Rev. T. Duke, a missionary on the River Purus, has lately ascended the Sapating, one of the many unknown affluents of that great tributary of the Amazon, but the falling of the water in the river compelled him to return without completing his journey.

THE Quebec Geographical Society, which was founded some two years ago, has just issued the first number of its *Transactions*, in which there are papers by Mr. Sulte on the progress of exploration from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains, and by Dr. R. Bell on recent explorations round Hudson's Bay, the latter of which is accompanied by a map.

M. BRAU DE SAINT POL-LIAS, whose projects for forming settlements of "Colons-explorateurs" in Sumatra have been more than once alluded to in the ACADEMY, is expected shortly to return to Paris, having completed his investigations in the northern part of the island.

THE well-known publisher, Herr Perthes, of Gotha, has just issued the eighth volume of the *Geographisches Jahrbuch*, edited by Prof. H. Wagner; and the first instalment of an *Historisch-geographisches Wörterbuch des deutschen Mittelalters*, by Dr. Oesterley, librarian in the University of Breslau.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Weather of London.—Mr. E. Mawley has issued his Summary of the weather of London, or rather of Croydon, for the year 1880 (Bemrose). This is the second year that we have had this careful discussion of our local climate; and, as Mr. Mawley's own station is fitted up in a very complete manner, the values he gives from his own observations merit great confidence. As to the concluding remarks on the effect of the weather on plants and insects during the year, Mr. Mawley expresses his thanks to the Croydon Microscopic and Natural History Club for the assistance they have freely rendered to him.

The Glycerine Barometer.—Two years ago Mr.

J. B. Jordan, who had constructed the present water barometers at the Crystal Palace and at the Jernyn Street Museum, and had also exhibited a glycerine barometer at the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington, obtained from the Government Grant a sum of money for the construction of a glycerine barometer. The instrument was placed at Kew, where it has been in action for more than a year with fairly satisfactory results. Another instrument on a similar plan has been made for the *Times* office, and the readings from it are given daily in that paper. Mr. Jordan has just published, with Messrs. Stanford and Co., an account of these instruments, with tables for the reduction of the readings for temperature. He points out how valuable they would be at collieries or at fishing stations, inasmuch as, the column being more than ten times as high as that of a mercurial barometer, the small oscillations are more distinctly perceptible.

The African Pygmies in Italy.—The last number of Prof. Mantegazza's *Archivio per l'Antropologia* is mainly devoted to two papers, but these, with the Proceedings of the Italian Anthropological Society, occupy nearly 200 pages. The number opens with an elaborate memoir by Dr. Regalia, of Florence, in which he describes several cases of abnormal vertebrae in the human subject, and offers some ingenious suggestions as to the interpretation of the phenomena. While this technical monograph will commend itself to the student of anatomy, the general anthropologist will rather turn to the next paper, contributed by Prof. Giglioli, and entitled *Gli Akka viventi in Italia*. It may be remembered that three Akkas, or so-called African pygmies, are at present living in Italy—the two boys who were brought to Europe by Miani being under the protection of Count Miniscalchi at Verona, while the girl is less fortunately placed at Trieste. Thibaut, one of Miani's boys, now measures 1.42 metre (55.9 inches) in height, and it is believed that he has reached his maximum stature; he is probably about nineteen years of age. Chairallah, on the other hand, is still growing, and at present measures 1.41 metre (55.5 inches); it is supposed that he is about fifteen years of age. The form of the skull, judging from external inspection, appears to have increased in dolichocephalism since the boys were last examined. They have preserved the characteristic three-lobed form of nose. Their prognathism is very pronounced; the mouth is large; the lips thick; the teeth stout, well separated, and exceedingly white. Tufts of black woolly hair have appeared upon the cheeks, the chin, and the upper lip of Thibaut. Chairallah, on the contrary, shows no trace of hair upon the face; his visage, however, has become much lengthened with age. They can speak, read, and write Italian, but have forgotten both their native Akka and the Arabic which they learnt when young. The girl at Trieste, who is a domestic servant with Signora Gessi, has not had the advantages of education, and can neither read nor write, but she can speak Italian and a little German—languages which she hears daily in the house. It is presumed that she is about fifteen years of age; her present height is 1.34 metre (52.7 inches). All the three Akkas have good health, and are described as being generally well behaved, but exceedingly childish in their tastes. As they are the only representatives of their race in Europe, Prof. Giglioli's paper is very welcome to anthropologists.

THE two secretaries of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, Mr. W. E. Clarke and Mr. W. D. Roebuck, have undertaken to prepare a *Handbook of Yorkshire Vertebrata*, which is intended to be a complete catalogue of all the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes which

are now found, or have been known to exist in historic times, in the county of York. They invite communications, addressed to 9 Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

DR. BEDDOE read a paper recently before the Bristol Naturalists' Society, in which he argued, from trustworthy statistics collected from various parts of England, that there has been a gradual diminution of the dimensions of the human head in this country, amounting in the average to one-seventh of an inch during the last quarter of a century.

WE learn from *Nature* that the fifth volume of the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum* will shortly be published. According to the classification followed in this work, the families to be described will be the Thrushes and Warblers. The volume will be written by Mr. Henry Seebohm, who has devoted a close study of several years to these families of birds, and may now be considered the best living authority on the subject.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

The Sinhalese Handbook, in Roman letters by the Rev. Cornelis De Alwis (Trübner), is perhaps the best elementary book on the study of a language peculiarly interesting from a philological point of view. It consists of some fifty pages of grammar, about the same of conversations, and a complete vocabulary. As the whole of the Sinhalese words are printed in English characters, this little work will be very useful to any European philologists who wish to know something of what is perhaps, from the historical point of view, the most important of the Aryan dialects still in use in India; and the exercises in transliterating the Sinhalese character which precede the grammar will be acceptable to those who wish to read Pali MSS. in that writing. In the grammatical portion Mr. De Alwis falls occasionally into the fault of quoting forms which are not, and never were, in actual use; but the phrases are exclusively drawn from the living language.

Sākya Buddha, by E. D. Root, an American Buddhist (New York: Sowerby; London: Trübner), is a rhapsody, in what are meant for verses, on the legend of Gotama. The writer is a spiritualist, and evidently believes in the Buddhist miracles as spiritualistic phenomena. He states in the Preface his belief that his poem "will live in the hearts of many of Gotama's followers in India, and peradventure be stamped with the sigil of immortality." But he has surely forgotten that the age of miracles has passed.

Niti-Nighanduwa; or, the Vocabulary of Law, translated by J. B. Panabokka, with an Introduction by C. T. B. Le Mesurier, of the Ceylon Civil Service, is an account of the ancient laws of the Sinhalese concerning land, marriage, and inheritance. It was drawn up in Sinhalese, in the year 1818, by a Buddhist monk of the Malwatte Wihāre, in Kandy, in consequence of a request from the home Government for information on the native laws. It has now been translated by a native magistrate; and is the most complete account we possess of those ancient customs of the Sinhalese in matters of land tenure in common, and of Bina and Diga marriages, which are of so much value for the history of early institutions. The Introduction consists of an elaborate description of the native administration of criminal and civil law.

Selected Essays, by Prof. Max Müller, is the title of a new edition of the more popular papers in his well-known "Chips from a German Workshop," together with one or two essays published since the appearance of the last volume of the Chips. Of these latter, the most

important is the paper contributed to the last volume of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* on "Sanskrit Texts discovered in Japan," already noticed in our columns. The article on "Spelling Reform" is here printed mostly in phonetic type. To the older essays are added further notes and additions, and to the whole work there is a very complete Index. It is sufficient to call attention to the handy and cheap edition of a series of essays which are not in need of any recommendation.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, March 8.)

F. W. RUDLER, ESQ., F.G.S., V.-P., in the Chair. —A collection of rubbings taken from door-posts and window-frames in New Zealand was exhibited. They were chiefly interesting from the proof which they afforded of the clear influence of matted and woven materials on the ornamentation of stone architecture, a parallel to the influence of wood architecture on stone architecture pointed out by Fellows in Lycia and by Lepsius in Egypt; also from the remarkable coincidence between some of these ornamentations and the outlines on the tomb-stones of Mykenae—a near approach to the triglyph in New Zealand.—A short note by Mr. S. E. Peal, on Assam pile-dwellings, was read, and was illustrated by a series of sketches by the author.—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., read a paper on "The Wild Tribes inhabiting the so-called Naga Hills on our North-eastern Frontier of India." The paper dealt only with the Angami Nagas, who, it was stated, differ from all the other hill tribes of Assam in many important particulars, such as physical appearance, architecture, mode of cultivating, language, and dress. In appearance they are a finer, cleaner, and better-looking race than their neighbours; they build their houses resting on the ground and not raised on piles, as do all the other hill tribes of Assam (except the Khaasia), and after a pattern not seen elsewhere. In dress, the Angamis differ most strikingly from all the other tribes in the kilt or short petticoat of dark cloth ornamented with rows of white cowrie shells, the waist-cloth of all other Nagas consisting only of a flap of cloth in front and behind, and often only in front. The Angamis erect tall monoliths in commemoration of the dead or of some social event. These monoliths, often of great size, are dragged up hill on sledges running on rollers.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 11.)

DR. ROBERT BROWN in the Chair.—The Hon. Secretary read a paper on "Madagascar Folk-Lore" by the Rev. J. Sibree, jun.—A paper by the Rev. H. Friend on "Euphemism and Tabu in China" was also received.—After the disposal of the papers Mr. Gomme asked the opinion of the meeting on a probable explanation of some incidents in the story of "The Three Noodles" by means of reference to facts in modern savage life and manners. Mr. Alfred Nutt, Mr. A. Lang, and others took part in the discussion.

FINE ART.

The Life of William Blake; with Selections from his Poems and other Writings. By Alexander Gilchrist. A New and Enlarged Edition. (Macmillan.)

GILCHRIST'S *Life of Blake* is a work which requires no word of introduction or of praise at this time or in this place. It is already sufficiently well known and justly appreciated, wherever there is knowledge and appreciation of art other than that of reproduction and of every-day. The book may be said to have disclosed a new world of art and of artist-life to the readers of its time. It recorded a life well-nigh unparalleled in its sweet and single-minded individuality; it gave satisfactory transcripts of the artist's

Inventions to the Book of Job and his other splendid designs; powerful fragments of prose like the *Vision of the Last Judgment*; examples of stately and finished verse by a poet who seems scarcely to have given a thought to style as a thing apart from substance; and songs—the best of them—which sound like an echo of Shakspeare's own stray lyric snatches, so full are they of unpremeditated freedom and instant fusion of sense with sound. It was little to be wondered at that a book of this sort should become scarce and valuable. It has been out of print for years; and we have now to welcome a new issue, and to notice some of the changes and additions which render the present volumes even more valuable than the former.

The biography, left in an almost completed state on the death of Mr. Gilchrist, was edited and put into final shape by Mr. D. G. Rossetti, from whom, painter and poet both like Blake himself, come the interesting supplementary chapter, the explanatory notes on the poems, and those words of splendid praise and discriminating comment which deal with the *Inventions to the Book of Job*. From Mr. W. M. Rossetti we have the annotated catalogue of drawings and engravings. In the present edition all that was previously written has been carefully revised, and much new matter has been added, the result of more recent research. Especially interesting is the long series of letters to Hayley, now published for the first time. It would be difficult to find any more charming picture of a quiet and happy artist's life than that given at p. 163.

"I sometimes try to be miserable, that I may do more work, but find it a foolish experiment. Happinesses have wings and wheels [note the instinctive personification of the artist here: he does not say "happiness"; he means and thinks of the thousandfold and various spirits and daughters of joy]; miseries are leaden-legged, and their whole employment is to clip the wings and to take off the wheels of our chariots. We determine, therefore, to be happy and do all that we can, though not all that we would. Our cottage is surrounded by the same guardians you left us with; they keep off every wind. We hear the west howl at a distance; the south bounds on high over our thatch, and, smiling on our cottage, says, 'You lay (lie?) too low for my anger to injure.'"

Other of those Felpham letters, indeed, show a different side of the picture. They afford evidence of not a little disease of body, and of much noble, if wild, stress and distress of soul. There is a touch at p. 211 which is characteristic. Blake has been writing about Buonaparte and Washington and other such great personages, and continues—"In the meantime I have the happiness of seeing the divine countenance in such men as Cowper and Milton more distinctly than in any prince or hero." In a third letter we have a burst of impatience over the "Eternal Work"—as Blake styles it with emphatic capitals—of engraving, which he says he alternately blesses and curses, "because it takes so much time, and is so intractable, though capable of such beauty and perfection." He seems, at the time, to have been copying the designs of other artists. The final note is truly pathetic, as showing vividly how slender were the

material resources of this great man. It is quite jubilant with thankfulness to Providence for the recovery of a missing copper-plate, "a loss that I could not now sustain, as it would cut off ten guineas from my next demand on Phillips;" a letter this which might surely make some of us ashamed of our prosperity and worldly well-being. The amount makes one think of Milton's ten pounds, and what he gave for it. Not less interesting is the other letter unearthed by Mr. Swinburne from the *Monthly Review* of 1806. It is a piece of Blake's vigorous and impassioned vindication of his friend Fuseli and his picture of *Count Ugolino*: "he needs not my defence; but I should be ashamed not to set my hand and shoulder and whole strength against those wretches who, under pretence of criticism, use the dagger and the poison."

Among the other additions in the literary portion of the book is a careful descriptive catalogue, from the pen of Mr. F. J. Shields, of the more important subjects designed by Blake in illustration of *Young's Night Thoughts*, that splendid series of over five hundred coloured drawings, of which so few were engraved, and which remained till quite recent years in some Yorkshire hiding-place, their very existence unsuspected. Further, we are grateful that the excellent essay on Blake by Mr. Smetham—scarce in its former periodic issue—has been included in the book. Cognisance is taken of the Blake literature which has appeared since the first edition was published; but in this list, which does justice to the labours of Swinburne and Smetham, of W. B. Scott and W. M. Rossetti, there are two unfortunate omissions. The essay by Mr. Comyns Carr surely deserves its word of praise. In particular, the theory by which he seeks to account for the anomalous fact that, while Blake's later designs were among his very grandest, his poems increased in obscurity as he became old, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of a too often perplexing personality. Another important, but unmentioned, critic of Blake is Mr. James Thomson. His four papers dealing with Blake as poet and mystic, which appeared in the *National Reformer* for 1866 under the signature of "B. V.," are full of eloquence and sympathetic insight, and have especial interest for their notes on the relations which subsist between Blake and succeeding English poets. We understand that Mr. Thomson, encouraged by the recent success of his *City of Dreadful Night and other Poems*, contemplates the republication of some of his prose essays. The book would be a valuable one if it included nothing more than the above-mentioned Blake papers, and the suggestive articles on Dr. Garth Wilkinson's very scarce volume of poems, *The Improvisations from the Spirit*, which appeared, in 1879, in a short-lived journal, the *Liberal*.

The just and discriminating criticism of Mr. Smetham's essay is expressed in language of more than common elegance and force—language whose beauty seems all the more exceptional when we remember that the main work of its author's life has been in colours, not in words. But, indeed, it is very remarkable how eloquent, almost with-

out exception, have been the critics and exponents of the visionary painter. Nay, they have been judged by the public, by the average British householder, to be eloquent to a degree past all toleration by sane and sober men. We might almost fancy that some strange witchery abode in the seer—an obsolete word now—and his work; that the fire in him had only to play upon ordinary mortals to make them too kindle and flash forth, till even their common speech glows with unwonted fervour and brilliancy. Or is it not rather that the men who are attracted to Blake are themselves at least potential poets; and that though, when they tell us of their master, their manner may appear to us strange, and what they say may seem mere "wild and whirling words," they still do but speak the tongue of their native country, and utter the very accents that are instinctive to their poet race? How graceful is Mr. Smetham's style may be gathered from the following passage, describing *The Songs of Innocence*:—

"These he printed with his own hand, in various tones of brown, blue, and gray, tinting them afterwards by hand into a sort of rainbow-coloured, innocent page, in which the thrilling music of the muse and the gentle bewilderment of the lines and colours so intermingle that the mind hangs in a pleasant uncertainty as to whether it is a picture that is singing or a song which has newly budded and blossomed into colour and form."

In spite of Mr. Swinburne's elaborate and able efforts towards the exposition of the *Prophetic Books*, we suppose there are few readers who will dissent from Mr. Smetham's judgment that they are to be received "as strange pictures intended for the informing of the imagination through the eye" rather than "as philosophies or preachings" to be apprehended by the intellect. There are one or two points in the essay to which a minute criticism might take exception. Its author lays too much stress on the unattractiveness of the style and general technique of Blake's engravings; and the assertion that the *Job Inventions* are in their burin work "dry and hard, as though centuries had eaten into their substance, and left them as the torrent streams are left among the barren heights," is particularly unfortunate. The fact is that this great series of plates—the work of Blake's old age—shows, with a clearness unequalled by any other of his prints, that he lived long enough to free himself completely from the formal, Basaire-taught manner of his youth, and to gain the power of expressing himself with an intelligent directness akin to the method of the Italian and German painter-engravers. But even in such early subjects as the *Plague*, to which Mr. Smetham specially refers, and the plates to Mary Wollstonecraft's *Tales for Children*, there is surely a fine harmony between the severe and restricted use of lines and the character of the forms and subjects which these lines express. The simple, exact shading, which makes technique so subordinate, is not dissimilar in spirit to the execution of Mantegna's engravings—to those straight strokes carried from angle to angle of the plate with which we are

familiar in his *Entombments* and *Virgins and Child*.

Passing to the graphic adornments of the book we find that all the illustrations of the first volume have been retained or else replaced by more perfect renderings of the same subjects. In particular the *Inventions to the Book of Job*—in which we see the sum and substance of Blake's artistic and spiritual power, with the least possible admixture of the chaotic and the imperfect which are its too frequent concomitants—have been greatly improved, being now rendered by the new photo-intaglio process, which preserves, with remarkable fidelity, the sharpness of the clear graver lines of the originals, which were much blackened and confused in the photolithographs of the first edition. The present plates fail of perfect realisation mainly by reason of their scale—one-half that of Blake's engravings—which gives, even to figures of grandest design and action, some suggestiveness of the pigmy and the Lilliputian. But even in their excellent detail the most delicate grace, the last and best refinement, is inevitably lost; we are made aware of the

"Little more and how much it is,
The little less and what worlds away."

There is wanting in them that strange subtlety which distinguishes the work by any master, not only from that of the men of mere talent, but from even the most skilful and most sympathetic transcript, and which, in this case, is present only in the original prints themselves. An added portrait of Blake, that by Thomas Phillips, forms the frontispiece to the second volume. It is worth having, though by no means comparable to the other likeness—that impassioned profile which we owe to the friendly hand and loving insight of Mr. Linnell. Among the other new illustrations is the charming design of *Infant Joy*, a perfect analogue to some of Blake's brightest lyric verse; and Mr. Herbert H. Gilchrist gives an interior of Blake's work-room and death-room in Fountain Court, and a charming view of the Felpham house, the "golden-wattled" cottage which has such pleasant memories of "the sweet air and the voices of winds, trees, and birds, and the odours of the happy ground," which, in the thought of the simple-minded painter, made it "a dwelling for immortals."

The splendid decorations on the cover of the volumes have been adapted by Mr. F. J. Shields from Blake's designs. One shows a young-eyed angel, with "pared half-moon wings" and lifted adoring hands and countenance; in the other, the petals of some great magic flower have burst into a strange birth of spirit-forms, who dance or recline beneath the waving of earth's herbage and the shine of the greater and the lesser stars of heaven. A further and most desirable addition to these volumes—which "aim to gather into a focus all the light that can be shed on Blake and on the creations of his genius"—would have been the complete series of seventeen wood-cuts which illustrated the Thornton's *Pastorals of Virgil* of 1821, now a very scarce book. The blocks, as well as the original drawings for them, are in the possession of Mr. Linnell. They were not only drawn and designed, but

also cut by Blake, and cut in so bold, ready, and instinctively right a manner as fully to justify the howl of derision with which they were greeted by the laborious but utterly tame engravers of the day. Three subjects of the set were included in the first edition—as they appear in the present—and called forth the enthusiastic praise of Mr. Swinburne and others less noted; but the rest of the series is fully as remarkable. One in particular, a scene of silvery moonshine shed on gently running water and watched by a reclining shepherd—setting aside altogether, for the moment, its perfect poetry—would, if studied, do more good than the hearing of many lectures on the aims and limits of wood-engraving, so thoroughly right, though rude, is its *technique*, which frankly leaves the darkness to be interpreted by the untouched wood and hews out the lights with clear strokes of the graver.

The book concludes with a simple and sympathetic biography of its late author from the pen of Mrs. Gilchrist.

It would be interesting to know the facts upon which Mr. Ruskin based an assertion regarding the works of Blake made some nine years ago in one of his Oxford lectures. While praising his poems as "sometimes giving forth in fiery aphorism some of the most precious words of existing literature," the Professor stated that "the impression which his drawings once made is fast, and justly, fading away, though they are not without noble merit." The many transcripts from his graphic works which, in the intervening years, have been placed before us would seem to indicate that public interest is by no means waning in all that concerns Blake, whose sure, unflinching hand so grandly recorded the things of vision, whose step moved, as on familiar earth, in a strange shadow-land, a "world not realised" in most men's everyday mind.

JOHN M. GRAY.

TAPESTRY PAINTINGS.

THE exhibition of so-called Tapestry Paintings, at Messrs. Howell and James's, the first of its kind in England, may be fairly considered a success. The new method of painting with dye colours on various fabrics has already become very fashionable, and deservedly so. Experimental mainly as the examples here are, they include several pieces of much beauty, and show that the art, really an old one, has new life in it, and can be applied to many useful and ornamental needs of the present day. Permanent, easily cleaned, and simple in its process, it will at once compete with most of the other means for decorating large surfaces. For *portières*, panels, and screens it seems admirably adapted, both on a large and small scale; and it can be used for friezes of rooms and other large fixed decorations with the advantage—no slight one in days when houses are frequently changed—that the decorations need not be left behind.

Messrs. Howell and James have, as in the case of their exhibitions of paintings on china, secured for the awarding of their many prizes the services of men of well-known taste and ability. Sir Coutts Lindsay and Mr. S. F. Watts have not only exercised the judgment which might be expected of them, but have described the principle on which they have acted in a letter which, considered together with the works selected for prizes, will be a useful guide to all who turn their talents in this direction.

It will be as well that visitors should read this letter, or they may be surprised that Mrs. Sparkes' very beautiful original design of *Earl Mar's Daughter* should go without reward, while Mr. Fourniss' highly decorative but ill-drawn *Love among the Roses* receives a silver medal.

That the supremacy of decorative effect can be combined with great skill in drawing, and even modelling, of the human figure is shown in the masterly work of M. Grenié, whose very accomplished *Classical Groups* carried off the silver medal for the best foreign work by a professional; while, on the other hand, what dainty effects can be produced with no more ambitious aim than the imitation of a tasteful piece of old needlework is shown in the Countess of Warwick's *Fire Screen*, which, in spite of its modest intention, the judges have rightly marked as the best work by a lady amateur.

Of copies of large pieces of old tapestry there are several good specimens, the chief fault of which seems to be the aim to imitate faded colours, as in Capt. Danyell's very clear *Hunting Subject*. In this class perhaps the best English work is Miss Emily Berridge's *Crowning of Queen Esther*, copied from the original at Kensington Palace. Miss Jane Mayo's borders and panels of fruit after Italian designs are beautifully executed, and would be very useful for permanent or occasional decoration. How useful tapestry painting may be for church decoration is shown by Mr. Ryland's *Crucifixion*, to which a special prize has been awarded. The adaptation of the "art" to more ordinary domestic purposes is shown in Mr. Page Turner's admirable *Frieze*, in Mme. Guerin's *Piano-back* (70), and Miss Shoesmith's screens and *portière*. Very pretty piano backs and fronts, panels, and screens are also sent by Miss Lewis, Miss Armstrong, Miss Goodday, Miss Tiddeman, Miss Budgett, and others too numerous to mention.

ART SALES.

WITHIN the last few days two art sales have occurred, one of which excited some interest in London, and the other great excitement in Paris. The first was the sale, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of the varied collection of Mr. Tom Taylor, which, however, was not such as to justify the high opinion that had been formed of it. It was not a collector's collection, but the chance assemblage that had been formed in the course of years by a man of attainments. The pictures, of which there were a fair number, fell generally for small prices, one of the highest obtained being £39 18s. for H. W. Phillips's portrait of *Mrs. Stirling as Peg Woffington*. A water-colour drawing of Girtin's fetched £21 10s. 6d.; and three drawings of David Cox's realised more considerable sums, *A Welsh River Scene* falling for £85; *A Common with Gipsies*, for £93 9s., and *A Harvest in Wales*, for £69. Very small prices were attained by the somewhat indifferent impressions of the older mezzotints after Sir Joshua Reynolds, while for presentation copies of the lately issued prints by Samuel Cousins after the same master good prices were given. A few modern etchings by living artists of repute—such as Mr. J. A. M. Whistler and Mr. F. Seymour Haden—also appeared in the sale.

The second and more important sale to which we refer was that of a collection in some respects unsurpassed—M. Mulbacher's assemblage of French engravings. The auction took place at the Hôtel Drouot. This collection—to the existence of which we have before now referred—included the finest possible examples of the works of all the Little Masters of France. It did not abound in representations of the greater men of the century. Watteau, Boucher, Lancret, and Pater were at all events conspicuous by absence; but Fragonard

and Greuze were largely represented, and there was an unexampled display of Moreau, St-Aubin, Baudouin, and Lavreince. The prices fetched seem enormous in English eyes; but, apart from the question of subject, we are perhaps too little accustomed to acknowledge the excellence of the French line engraving of the whole of the eighteenth century. How Hogarth himself was not altogether uninfluenced by the admirable work of certain French line engravers who were his contemporaries has indeed been pointed out; but generally there is among the English public, and among *dilettanti* and writers for the weekly press, a profound ignorance of all that has been accomplished by the eighteenth-century engravers and artists of France. It is fair, however, to add that certain English amateurs of taste are now beginning to collect the prints which witness to the invention, the observation, and the skill of these men. Among the engravings which were specially sought for at M. Mulbacher's sale we note, after Fragonard, *La Chemise enlevée*—Guersaint's translation into black and white of the pink and creamy picture in the Salle Lacaze at the Louvre—£17 5s. (Daulos and Delisle); *Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette*, the pure etching of the celebrated picture which is in the possession of Sir Richard Wallace, £40 (Béraldi); the same print, with the *burin* work and a portion of the title, £28; *Jocunde*, one of the illustrations for the *Contes* of La Fontaine, £20. After Greuze there is to be noted a magnificently engraved portrait of the artist by Flipart, £6; a superb engraving of the favourite but overrated composition the *Crèche cassée*, engraved by Massard, £56 (Clément)—it was a proof before all letters, and not completely finished; *La Laitière*, a magnificent impression, £18 (Vignères); another beautiful impression, with the title, £16 (Thibaudeau). Of the delicate prints after the genre subjects of Lavreince we note an impression of the stately and finely balanced composition, *L'Assemblée au Concert*, £11 (Tessier), and its companion, *L'Assemblée au Salon*, £12; the same prints, together, before the dedication, £33 (Lacroix); *Le Billet doux*, the pure etching, £18 10s.; *La Consolation de l'Absence*, an early impression, £28; *Le Directeur des Toilettes*, a magnificent impression of a genre subject greatly resembling that of *Qu'en dit l'Abbé?* £46 (Daulos and Delisle); *L'Heureux Moment*, the pure etching, £28 (Thibaudeau); the finished print of the same composition, £16 10s.; *Qu'en dit l'Abbé?* the pure etching, £37; the finished impression of the same before all letters, £39; *Les Sabots*, £20. Of the younger Moreau's admirable series depicting the life of a gentleman of fashion and his wife in the days of Louis Quinze there are to be noted *C'est un fils, Monsieur*, £16; *Les Délices de la Maternité*, £20; *Le Rendez-vous pour Marly*, £27; *La Petite Toilette*, the observant composition of the Marquis dressing, £48; and *La Souper fin, a partie carrée* at the end of the day's pursuits, £40. For the wonderfully executed society-groups of St-Aubin yet higher prices were reached, the companion pieces of *Le Concert* and *Le Bal Paré*, by this master, attaining no less a sum than £480, and thereby proving that the French recognition of the talent of this artist and his fellows has been due to no merely passing fashion, but is likely to be sustained.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. HENRY SOTHERAN AND Co. announce the most important work which Mr. Walter Crane has hitherto undertaken. It is entitled *The First of May: a Fairy Masque*, and will consist of a poem, illustrated with no less than fifty-seven designs. The designs will

be reproduced by the photo-gravure process of Messrs. Goupil and Co., which has never yet been tried on so large a scale for book illustration. One of the results hoped for from this process is entire harmony between the printed text and the tones of the drawing, so that the two will form one picture. The range of the designs includes all varieties of life permissible in fairyland, presented partly amid sylvan landscapes, and partly on frescoes and quaint arabesques. The edition for sale is strictly limited to five hundred copies on India paper; and it is hoped that copies will be ready for subscribers on May 1.

THE Stratford-on-Avon Town Council have applied to the authorities of South Kensington Museum for a loan of their well-known collection of oil-paintings, &c., representative of Shaksperian and dramatic subjects. It is proposed that the pictures should be exhibited in the gallery of the Memorial Theatre, which will be open to the public on Shakspeare's birthday (April 23) and for several weeks afterwards.

WE are glad to hear that the Khedive of Egypt has granted a pension of £200 a year to each of the two daughters of the late Mariette-Pasha.

THE following exhibitions will open to the public on Monday, March 21:—The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools, at the French Gallery, 120 Pall Mall; the spring exhibition of high-class pictures, including Muller's *Encampment outside Cairo*, at 5 Haymarket; and some paintings and drawings by Mr. F. Emeric de St. Dalmas, at the Aberdeen Gallery, 7 Argyll Street.

HERR SPEMANN, of Stuttgart, is about to publish a little monograph by Dr. Kekulé on the head of the *Hermes* of Praxiteles.

THE Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, are issuing a series of handbooks to the Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities, under the heads of "Sculptures," "Potteries," &c. These handbooks are remarkable for their scientific precision, fullness of information, and conciseness of form. Though issued anonymously, we understand that they are written by Mr. A. Duncan Savage, the Assistant Director of the Ancient Department in the Metropolitan Museum.

THE Corporation of Liverpool has reason to be satisfied with the Report of its Autumn Exhibition of Pictures for 1880. The number of visitors reached the large total of nearly eighty thousand, while the total receipts amounted to £3,728. During the past ten years the corporation has purchased thirty-three pictures for its permanent gallery, at an aggregate cost of nearly £12,000. We notice that the Exhibition Committee complain (as what exhibition committee do not?) at the increasing size of the pictures sent in.

HENRY BRUGSCH-BEY, the well-known German Egyptologist, has received from the Khedive of Egypt the honorary title of Pasha.

IN 1879, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen presented to the Musée des Arts décoratifs, of which he is Vice-President, a beautiful wood carving of an Indian temple. We now learn, from a French source, that "the English Government" has sent to the same Musée a cast of the well-known Buddhist gateway of Sanchi, of which the original was transferred to the British Museum when the Indian Museum was broken up.

M. LÉON FLAHAUT, the French painter, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE *New Freie Presse* announces that Rubens' famous picture, *Neptune and Amphitrite*, which

has hitherto belonged to the collection of Count Schönborn, in Vienna, has been sold for 200,000 marks (£10,000) to the German Crown Prince.

THE March number of the *Etcher* is again a good one, though not quite so good as the last. Mr. R. W. Macbeth contributes, under the romantic title of *First at Tryst*, an etching which is, nevertheless, perfectly unromantic in conception and treatment. The women to whom Mr. Macbeth devotes himself are generally women of the highly prosperous classes, only a little less opulent, and less conscious of their opulence, than the women of M. Tissot. The mature and well-developed person who sits waiting for her lover in the new etching is fairly representative of this class. The artist's work is wonderfully clever in its truth, both to the character of his sitter and the nature of her accessories. Charles Keene gives a matter-of-fact etching of *Southwold*. The third print is of an airy and graceful woodland landscape.

THE *Portfolio* has for frontispiece this month an interesting, but somewhat too sketchy, etching by Mr. Jacob Hood. It depicts a number of women of all ages and moods waiting to be paid in a cotton mill in Lancashire, and is given in illustration of Mr. Leo Grindon's "History of Lancashire." This has now left Liverpool and entered upon the manufacturing districts. In one of the other articles of the number Miss Julia Cartwright finishes her pleasantly written account of the noble-minded Grand Seneschal of Naples, Niccolò Acciajuoli, who built the Certosa at Florence. It would have been better, perhaps, if Niccolò's name had stood as title for this sketch of him, for very little is said about the Certosa. Prof. A. H. Church also finishes his study of some Italian embroideries, and extracts are given in another paper from his Cantor lectures "On the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain." We cannot lay down the *Portfolio* without mentioning the beauty and truth of M. Amand Durand's reproduction of the exquisitely finished engraving of *St. Jerome in his Chamber*, one of Albrecht Dürer's most delightful works.

THE executive commission of artists chosen for regulating the affairs of the forthcoming Salon were somewhat disturbed the other day by a claim put forth on the part of the Treasury to the right of receiving ten per cent. of the profits of the entries, and also of laying a similar tax on the refreshment buffets. The artists were naturally highly aggrieved, after the high-sounding speech of M. Turquet, in which the Government renounced all interest in the Salon, to have this petty tribute claimed by the Minister of Finance. M. Turquet soon made things right again; though it had to be agreed that the Finance department should receive one franc from the receipts of the Salon in admission of its right.

THE Salon Commission must have been busily enough occupied of late. They have had to form a new *règlement*, and although this does not seem to differ very materially from those framed by the Government, still every point has had to be tried and discussed. Some changes that have been made we think excellent. The Salon was growing to such huge dimensions that it became necessary to restrain it. The new authority has therefore limited the number of works to be sent in to 2,500. No artist is allowed to send more than two works. Medals are maintained, and are to be awarded by the jury, except the *médaille d'honneur*, which is awarded by the vote of all the exhibitors of the year.

THE *Times* correspondent at Rome writes that—

"In the excavations now being carried on in the neighbourhood of the theatre at Ostia, an altar of remarkable beauty has just been discovered. Upon

it are subjects illustrating the birth of Romulus and Remus, sculptured in such high relief that some of the figures are almost detached from the ground. On one side is the Palatine, washed by the waters of the Velabrum, and the shepherd Faustulus looking down from the cliff upon the twin boys; on another are Rhea Silvia and the god Mars, with a genius above them drawing them together; while on the third are cupids playing with the helmet and arms of the divinity."

HERR BLÜMNER has published, with Messrs. Weidmann, of Berlin, a second and enlarged edition of his almost exhaustive work on Lessing's *Laokoon*.

M. PAUL BAUDRY will exhibit at the Salon this year the magnificent ceiling that he has just finished for the Cours de Cassation. This work symbolises Law, which is represented as a Judge seated on a throne, and surrounded by attributes such as Equity, Prudence, Vigilance, Authority, all depicted as beautiful and noble young women receiving an oath. The colouring and composition are said to be very fine and original.

THE Royal Kupferstich Cabinet in Berlin acquired a short time ago from a foreign art collector a series of drawings by old masters, about seventy in number, including Dürer, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, and Paolo Veronese. The whole collection has been exhibiting for some weeks in the middle room of the Cabinet.

THE French artist Cormon, whose picture inspired by Victor Hugo's *Légende des Siècles* created a marked impression at the Paris Salon last year, has been asked by the French Government to paint the ceiling of the Hôtel de Ville at Compiègne.

THE STAGE.

MISS LITTON'S occupancy of the Court Theatre, which will commence next autumn, during Mdme. Modjeska's tour in the country, will last, we hear, only for a few months.

AT the Vaudeville Theatre a version of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, or rather of the portion of it which is concerned chiefly with Tom Pinch and Mr. Pecksniff, has just been produced. We shall next week be able to speak of it more fully. In it Mr. William Farren, one of the most genial of our character-actors, has made his re-appearance at the Vaudeville.

MRS. KENDAL has, we are glad to say, sufficiently recovered not only to return to the stage, but to resume her part in *The Money-Spinner* with remarkable success. The impression she makes upon her audience in this rôle is made by a *tour de force* such as the English theatre does not often see, for the piece, though clever, is wholly unsympathetic, and the heroine owes little to the writer of the play and everything to the power of the actress.

IT seems that M. Perrin is likely to give up his functions as Director of the Théâtre Français during the present year. The event, should it occur, cannot be without importance, as the Director of the first subsidised theatre in the world is, on the whole, left wonderfully free in respect to the performances he gives. Certain conditions oblige him now and then to produce certain things, but the "run" of a piece is very much in his own hands. And M. Perrin has done more than has ever been done before to modernise the Théâtre Français. M. Henri Fouquier, a writer on the staff of the *Dix-neuvième Siècle*, is talked of as his successor.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

IT redounds greatly to the honour of the Philharmonic Society to have given the first performance in this country of one of Berlioz' greatest and most ambitious works. The

dramatic symphony, *Roméo et Juliette* (op. 17), was written in 1839, and first performed at the Paris Conservatoire under the composer's direction on November 24 of the same year. Parts 1 to 4 were produced by Berlioz at the first New Philharmonic concert in 1852, and repeated at the third. The "Queen Mab" scherzo has been given at the Crystal Palace; but until the second Philharmonic concert of this season (Thursday, March 10) the work had not been heard here in its entirety. It cannot now be asserted that "the *Leitmotif*, as a distinct principle of art, is entirely due to Wagner's creative genius," nor that "the metamorphoses of themes and their re-introduction in the various divisions of a symphony are peculiar to Liszt." In the dramatic symphony we have a Romeo motive, a Juliet motive, a Funeral motive, &c.; and the scene of Romeo at the tomb of the Capulets, not to speak of other portions of the work, affords a striking illustration of the metamorphosis of themes. Berlioz had already worked on this plan in his *Symphonie fantastique*, written as early as 1828; and we shall soon have an opportunity of noticing this remarkable and historically interesting work, which is announced for performance next month at Mr. Ganz' first orchestral concert. *Roméo et Juliette* contains choral recitatives, choruses, solos, and instrumental movements; and Berlioz was evidently in quest of a new art-form, for this work is no symphony in the ordinary acceptation of the word. The work lies, as it were, midway between Beethoven's Choral symphony and Wagner's *Lohengrin*. The opening movement well depicts the street fights of the Montagues and Capulets, and the interference of the Prince. A short choral recitative tells of these feuds, of the *fête* at the Capulets', and of the two lovers. Then comes a beautiful contralto solo (Mdme. Patey), with harp and violoncello accompaniment. Another short choral recitative leads to the Queen Mab speech for tenor solo (Mr. F. Boyle) and chorus. This graceful movement, entitled *scherzetto*, is scored only for flutes and strings without double basses. The second part commences with an instrumental picture of Romeo and his sadness, followed by the ball music of the Capulets' *fête*. We have next the celebrated *scène d'amour*. Berlioz tells us in his *Mémoires* that of all his pieces he preferred this movement; and Wagner makes mention of it as "one of the happiest inspirations of that gifted composer." It is useless to speak specially here of the orchestration, for throughout the work the composer shows his wonderful knowledge and genius. Many hard things have been said about Berlioz and his music, but his severest critics have readily acknowledged that he was a master of the art of instrumentation. After the Queen Mab *scherzo* we have the Funeral procession of Juliet, and Romeo at the tomb of the Capulets. Here Berlioz has followed the Garrick version; in which Romeo is still alive when Juliet recovers from her trance; the lovers exchange a few words before they die, and this last farewell is expressed in the music by the Juliet or love motive. In the seventh and last part Friar Lawrence (Mr. F. King) relates the scene in the tomb according to Shakspeare. The Friar's speech is naturally omitted in the Garrick version, and Berlioz, by introducing it, has added, we think unnecessarily, to the length of the work, and rendered his libretto confusing and contradictory. The solo, however, as music, is extremely fine, as well as the broad and massive chorus with which the symphony concludes. "Je ne tiens pas à être exécuté à demi," said Berlioz in one of his letters, and that phrase would fairly describe the performance of the work at the Philharmonic. Great pains had evidently been bestowed on the work at rehearsal, and the performance was in some respects good and

commendable. Mr. Cusins seemed, however, to be occupied more with the letter than the spirit; the reading was careful, but often cold, and the conductor lacked the *vis vivida* necessary for a work of this calibre. The Queen Mab *scherzo* and the Funeral procession were far from successful; the former was tame and the latter thick and colourless. The solo singers and the chorus sang their respective parts admirably. The work is to be repeated at the fourth concert, April 7. In the second part of the concert Mr. Eugène d'Albert gave an excellent rendering of Schumann's pianoforte concert.

At the two last Crystal Palace concerts the fifth and sixth symphonies of Schubert have been performed. No. 5, in B flat, was composed in 1816. It is quite in the Haydn-Mozart style, but contains much that is pleasing and spontaneous. No. 6, in C, has the title "Grand." It was written in 1818, and we are still reminded of Haydn and also Beethoven; but the true Schubert here begins to show himself. The whole symphony contains much charming music, but we would particularly mention the graceful *andante* and the *finale* with its important *coda* foreshadowing the ninth. Herr Joachim played Beethoven's violin concerto at the first concert, and Herr Barth Beethoven's concerto in G at the second.

The first concert of the Bach Choir took place on Thursday, March 3. We have only space to note that the concert was in every way a great success. The programme was particularly interesting, including Bach's fine Church cantata, *Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss*, the splendid Gloria from Cherubini's *Messe Solennelle* in D, and Robert Schumann's lovely *Requiem for Mignon*. This last work, one of Schumann's finest, was performed for the first time in England.

At the Monday Popular Concert on March 7 Herr Barth was the pianist, and his performance of Beethoven's sonata in G was excellent, though somewhat cold. Last Monday Mdme. Schumann played Beethoven's sonata in A (op. 101). She gave a really magnificent rendering of this work, and acknowledged the enthusiastic applause by playing Schumann's *Traumeswirren*.

M. Charles Lamoureux, late conductor of the Grand Opera and of the Society of Concerts of the Conservatoire, Paris, gave the first of two orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Tuesday. The room was very full, and the French conductor was well received. The programme included several important novelties. First a symphony in F by Théodore Gouvy, one of the most distinguished of living French composers. It is well written, very much in the Mendelssohn vein, and is altogether, considering the period at which it was first brought out (1848), a work of great promise. After an air from Gluck's *Alceste*, well sung by Mdme. Brunet-Lafleur, who possesses a charming voice, with excellent high and low notes, came a *Symphonie espagnolle* for violin and orchestra by E. Lalo, a distinguished French musician. It is an extremely clever and original work, of which the first two movements appear to us the most successful. It was exceedingly well played by M. Sainton. Mdme. Patey sang in her best manner a not very original piece by B. Godard, and, with Mdme. Lafleur, the delicious "Duo Nocturne" from Berlioz' *Béatrice et Bénédict*. The band was excellent, and M. Lamoureux proved himself a conductor of the first rank. The programme of the second concert, next week, contains many interesting novelties. It is to be given in aid of the funds of the French hospital in Leicester Square.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
To-night, at 8.15, Mr. J. MORTIMER'S successful adaptation, in five acts, of Alexandre Dumas' play, "La Dame aux Camellias," entitled
H E A R T S E A S E.
Preceded, at 7.15, by J. MORTIMER'S successful Comedy,
TWO OLD BOYS.
Box-office open from 11 to 5. Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. No fees.
Acting Manager, Mr. H. HERMAN.

DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
To-night, **THE WORLD.**
A Grand Sensational Drama, by MERRITT, PETTIT, and HARRIS, pronounced by the *Times* newspaper, in its review of the theatrical year, to be most undoubtedly the greatest success of the year.
Preceded by **THE STOKES.**
Messrs. Augustus Harris, William Hignold, Macklin, Gibson, Boleyn, Lily, Gresham, Ridley, and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Fanny Josephs, Fanny Brough, Maude de Vere, M'Namara, and Louisa Payne.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
To-night, at 7.30, **HESTER'S MYSTERY.**
At 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called
THE UPPER CRUST.
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavaller, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thomas.
At 10.15, **THE STEEPLECHASE**, or, TOOLE in the PIGSKIN.
Box-office open from 10 till 5. Prices 1s. to 43s. No free list. No fees for booking. Doors open at 7.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Under the direction of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
To-night, at 8.15, the Opera Comique
N A V A L C A D E T S.
By RICHARD GENEE, which was unavoidably withdrawn at the height of its success, will be performed with a most efficient company. The cast of the piece is very materially strengthened in every respect, and the chorus and band augmented.
Messrs. Chilli, Hasey, Loredan, Ashford, and Harry Paulton; Mesdames Ansell, Douglas, Maxwell, &c.
The NAVAL CADETS can only be performed for a limited number of nights, as an entirely new Opera will be produced at Easter on a most elaborate scale.
Box-office open daily from 11 till 5.

NEW SADDLER'S WELLS.

(290 yards from the Angel.)
To-night, Miss BATEMAN (Mrs. Crowe) as
MARY WAINOR.
In TOM TAYLOR'S popular Drama, for THREE WEEKS ONLY.
Prices from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Doors open at 6.30. No fees.
This Theatre will CLOSE during Passion Week.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOVLY CARTE.
LAST NIGHTS.—At 8.45,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. OILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
Preceded, at 8, by
IN THE SULK.
By Messrs. FRANK DESPERZ and ALFRED CELLIER.
Messrs. G. Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, Durward Lely, F. Thornton, and Geo. Temple; Mesdames Emilie Petrelli, Ellen Striker, Jessie Boud, R. Brandram, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett.
Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
To-night, at 8.40, a new Comedy, in three acts, called
THE COLONEL.
By F. C. BURXAND.
Preceded, at 7.50, by a one-act Comedy, by STONEY GRUNDY,
IN HONOUR BOUND.
Messrs. Coghlan, Flockton, W. Herbert, Eric Bayley, Rowland Buckstone, and Edgar Bruce; Mesdames Amy Roselle, Myra Holmes, C. Grahame, Leigh Murray, &c.
New scenery by Mr. Bruce Smith.
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. WALTER GOUGH.
LAST NIGHT OF KING LEAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
To-night, at 7.45, Shakespeare's Tragedy,
KING LEAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Preceded, at 7.15, by the Farce,
THAT BLESSED BIRD.
Scenery by Mr. Charles Brooke. Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON.
Doors open at 6.15. Box-office open daily.
MERCHANT OF VENICE and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH (by particular desire) will enact
SHYLOCK and **PETRUCHIO**
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Managers, Miss KATE LAWLER.
To-night, at 7.30, a new and original Drama, by JOE MACKAY, entitled
THE GUY.
To conclude with
DON JUAN JUNIOR.
Now in the full tide of its success.
Messrs. Kate Lawler, Harriet Coveney, Amy Crawford, Ruth Francis, Florence Lavender, Sylvia Grey, and F. Hitta; Messrs. Edward Bighton, Frank Cooper, H. Kelcey, H. Martell, and Seymour Dallas.
New and realistic scenery specially designed and executed by Bruce Smith.
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The Reserve retained by the Society in respect of its liabilities under Policies has been calculated according to the HIGHEST STANDARD, viz., the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries, interest being taken at 3 per cent., and all the loading on premiums reserved.

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At an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on June 18, 1880, the sum of £1,239,651 was set as the value of the Society's liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and **£244,409 was ordered to be divided as Bonus**; leaving a balance of undivided profit of £52,407.

Nine-tenths of the sum divided was allotted among holders of Policies for **£2,865,571.**

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Age at Entry.	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.						
	Thirty-five.	Thirty.	Twenty-five.	Twenty.	Fifteen.	Ten.	Five.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	*804 0 0	*676 10 0	551 0 0	404 10 0	283 0 0	165 10 0	76 0 0
30	*917 10 0	*753 10 0	*615 0 0	443 0 0	303 10 0	182 0 0	84 10 0
40	*1,051 0 0	*862 0 0	*703 0 0	502 10 0	342 0 0	203 10 0	91 0 0
45	*1,134 10 0	*937 0 0	*758 10 0	543 10 0	368 10 0	218 10 0	98 0 0
50	*1,228 10 0	*1,034 0 0	*837 10 0	*599 0 0	406 0 0	241 0 0	108 0 0
55	—	*1,176 0 0	*955 0 0	*681 10 0	462 10 0	276 0 0	123 10 0
60	—	—	*1,117 10 0	*793 10 0	*540 0 0	323 0 0	145 10 0

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policyholders would still be entitled to share in future profits.

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